Vol. CXLIV
No. 1879

COMPLETE PICTORIAL RECORD OF KING GEORGE'S LIFE

THE SPHERE, JAN. 25, 1936
With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE."
2/-

The SPHERE

KING GEORGE V
MEMORIAL NUMBER 2/-

TRAVEL NOTES of the WEEK

Answers to Enquirers

P., Australia (Suez to London via Athens and Vienna).—The 2nd class fare by rail from Athens to London via Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Zürich, Basle, Paris, and Calais is £16 10s. 2d. If you wish to take more than fifteen days over the journey you will have to book from stage to stage, though this will cost very little more. The journeys between the different towns you wish to stay at can all be made by day, with the exception of the Athens–Belgrade journey, which takes just over twenty-four hours. The supplement for the 2nd class sleeping berth from Athens to Belgrade on the Orient-Simplon express is about £3 3s. For a winter sports resort in the Austrian Tyrol we suggest Mayrhofen in the Zillertal Valley, which is ninety minutes' train journey from Jenbach, a station on the main Vienna–Zürich line. A similar resort in Switzerland is Braunwald, at a height of 4115 ft. in the Glarus Canton, reached by cable railway from Linththal a station on the line from Ziegelbrücke which in turn is on the main railway line from Austria. At both Mayrhofen and Braunwald you would find facilities for ski-ing, skating and tobogganing. The single second class fare from London to Marseilles via Dover and Paris is £7 5s. 9d. You could travel from Alexandria to Piraeus by the Khedivial Mail Line which runs a fortnightly service leaving the former on Wednesdays arriving in Piraeus on Fridays, the single first class fare being £8 10s. The sailings from Alexandria during March and April are on March 4th and 18th and April 1st, 15th, and 29th. The single first class fare from Suez to Cairo is £1 4s. 10d. and from Cairo to Alexandria £1 1s. 6d.

K., Northumberland (Iceland).—The Furness-Withy Line run a fortnightly service from Leith to Thorshavn and Reykjavik during the summer months. There is reasonably good hotel accommodation to be had in Reykjavik, but if you wished to see much of the country you would have to be prepared to camp out or stay in a farmhouse. As you mention a wish to see Norway also we suggest that you join the cruise which the *Arandora Star* of the Blue Star Line is making from Tilbury on July 11. In addition to calls at many beautiful and interesting places in Norway, Spitzbergen, and the Faroe Isles, the itinerary includes an eleven hours' stay at Reykjavik, which, if you hire a car, would give you ample time to see a good deal of the scenery of Iceland. If the weather permits, you should also be able to see the midnight sun on several dates during the cruise.

D., Cornwall (Australia). — The return 1st class fare from England to Australia by Orient Line is £140 or £150, providing the passenger returns to England by the same voyage of the same ship. The *Orford* leaves London on February 29.

KLOSTERS SKI SCHOOL.

Klosters, one of the most popular of the Swiss winter sports resorts boasts a ski school which is among the oldest established in the country, and novices to the sport will be interested to learn that the head of the School during the current season is Charles Schaer, who for two winters trained the Cambridge University Ski Team. In addition to slope and touring ski-ing the school gives instruction in every branch of race-ski-ing: Langlauf, Descent Racing, and Slalom, while interesting ski tours are organised to the Parsenn region, reached by Parsenn railway from the town. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son will, on application, forward details of their all-inclusive tours to Klosters.

AT THE SERVICE OF OUR READERS

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THE SPHERE

Vol. CXLIV No. 1879 — WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC — JAN. 25 1936

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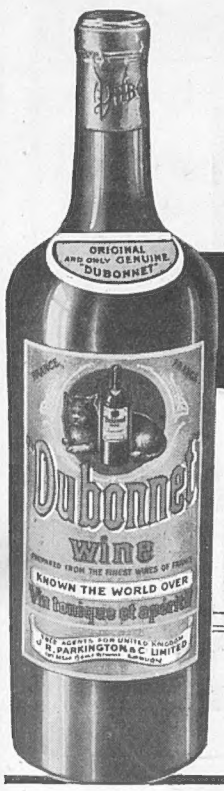

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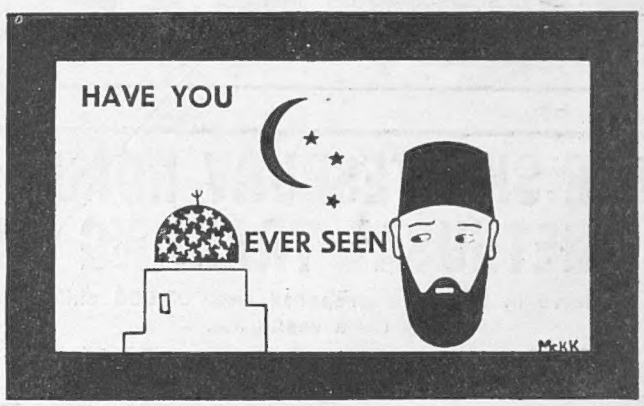

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THE SPHERE

The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"

London, January 25, 1936

THE KING'S LAST WORDS TO THE GREAT FAMILY OF NATIONS

Few who sat beside their Christmas hearths on December 25, 1935, will be likely to forget quickly these utterances of our beloved sovereign as he made his final broadcast to the Empire. "The year that is passing—the twenty-fifth since my Accession—has been to me most memorable. It called forth a spontaneous offering of loyalty—and may I say of love—which the Queen and I can never forget. How could I fail to note in all the rejoicing not merely respect for the Throne but a warm and generous remembrance of the man himself who, may God help him, has been placed upon it. It is this personal link between me and my people which I value more than I can say. It binds us together in all our common joys and sorrows, as when this year you showed your happiness in the marriage of my son, and your sympathy in the death of my beloved sister. I feel this link now as I speak to you. For I am thinking not so much of the Empire itself as of the individual men, women, and children who live within it, whether they are dwelling here at home or in some distant outpost."

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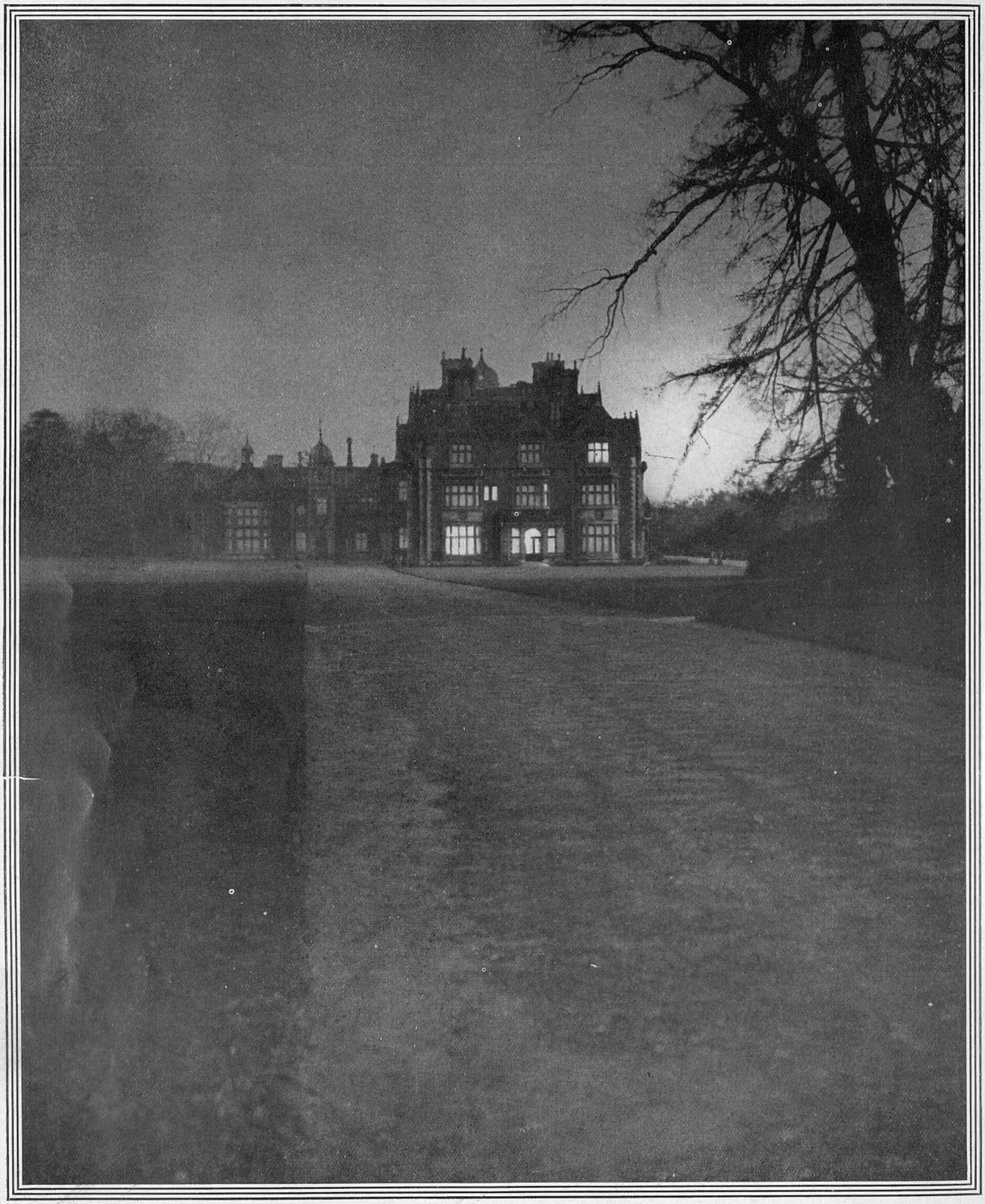


THE NIGHT WHEN THE KING PASSED

The Lighted Windows
of Sandringham House
January 20, 1936

. . . We see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly ;
Not swaying to this faction or to that ;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage ground
Thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne
And blackens every blot.

KING GEORGE V

A Sketch of His Life and Reign

1865–1936

GEORGE V, one of the greatest sovereigns, if not the greatest, in our history reigned over us during the most constantly critical and dangerous quarter of a century in our annals. He died, as he reigned, ceaselessly working for the welfare of his people. He was born in an era which appears to have been one of profound peace and security. England, the previous year, having nothing much to think about, had been rocked to its foundations by the murder of a Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage. It was—it always is—the end of an epoch. Lord Palmerston died in the year of King George's birth and some aspects of the Age of Privilege died with him.

His Youth and Training.—The second son of Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) was born at Marlborough House on June 3, 1865, and spent the first years of infancy there and at Sandringham. His lifelong devotion to Sandringham was largely drawn from childhood's memories. At the age of four he and Prince Albert (who was two years older) began their education under the curate at Sandringham, Mr. John Dalton. Eight years later the two princes joined *Britannia* at Spithead as ordinary naval cadets for two years. They then "passed out" and joined H.M.S. *Bacchante*, commanded by Lord Charles Scott, for a short educational cruise to the West Indies, rated as midshipmen. It was at this time that the King made friends with the Duchess of Gloucester's father, the late Duke of Buccleuch, who was also a second son and naval cadet.

Soon after their return home in 1880, they rejoined *Bacchante* for an extended tour which carried them over half the world. Of the Dominions, they visited Australia and South Africa; and saw a good deal of South America, Japan, Ceylon, the Fiji Islands, Egypt and Palestine.

They kept, as a part of the ordered plan of their education, a record of their cruise which formed the basis of a narrative, *Cruise of H.M.S. Bacchante*, published in 1886.

At this point the brothers took different roads. Prince George continued the normal career of a sailor, being promoted sub-lieutenant and posted to H.M.S. *Canada* (Captain Durrant), then on the North American station.

On his return he passed through the R.N.C., Greenwich, completed courses in gunnery and torpedo training, and was promoted lieutenant in 1885 at the age of 20. In '86 he was appointed to H.M.S. *Thunderer* in the Mediterranean and passed on to *Dreadnought* and *Alexandra*. That carried him on until 1889, when he joined the flagship of the Channel Squadron, and was given a command (T.B. *No. 79*) in the naval manœuvres of that year. In 1890 he commanded the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station, and was promoted commander in 1891. He had just received command of H.M.S. *Melambus* when, in January, 1892, the Duke of Clarence, died.

Marriage.—Up to this point Prince George's naval career had been as thorough as that of any other naval officer. But now he could specialise no longer. In the same year, 1892, he was created Duke of York, and on July 6, 1893, he married Princess Mary, daughter of Francis, Duke of Teck. They took up their residence at White Lodge in Richmond Park, where their eldest son, the new King, was born on June 23 of the following year.

Their family increased, and the Duke of York undertook no important public duty until 1899, when he and the Duchess paid a State visit to Ireland.

Then came the Boer War and the Queen's death. Immediately following King Edward's accession, the Dominions tour, long planned for the Duke and Duchess, took place.

They sailed in the *Ophir*, and opened the first Commonwealth Parliament at Melbourne in the summer of 1901. They went on to New Zealand and came home by South Africa and Canada. They went out as Duke and Duchess of York. It was not until November, 1901, that the Duke was created Prince of Wales. Such is a brief outline of King George's training and experience before he became Prince of Wales. The new Heir apparent had gained a wide and practical knowledge of the Dominions and a thorough grounding in a practical profession. Before he ascended the throne he was to visit India, as he did again for the Coronation Durbar.

It was during the years as Prince of Wales that he laid the foundations of that kingcraft which enabled him to play so important a part in our national life.

Education in Kingcraft.—Kingcraft is a rare form of genius and, like all forms of it, it is largely built up by hard work. The Prince and Princess of Wales did not mix very much with the society of the Edwardian Court. They had separate friends, and very different pursuits, and were known to be studious and serious minded.

The public saw and knew little of them. He was acknowledged as an efficient naval officer; he was believed to be a patient and persistent reader and to study with care contemporary problems. He was appreciated as a sportsman and a first-rate game shot, and it was known that he was an expert philatelist. But not much more was known, and nothing in detail, of his manner of life. In fact, during these years, King George was working hard to fit himself for the task which lay before him, and was doing it under one of the most experienced, shrewd, and loyal servants who ever gave his life to his sovereign's service.

In 1901 Sir Arthur Bigge became Secretary to the Prince of Wales. As a young soldier, years before, he had recommended himself to Queen Victoria through his association with the tragic death of the Prince Imperial in South Africa, and he remained attached to the Court for the rest of his life. With a brief interval of three years (1910–13) Lord Stamfordham remained with King George as his principal secretary until his death, and it is impossible to overstate the value of his teaching and of his experience in those years of apprenticeship, and during the first troubled years of the reign. King Edward died on May 6th, 1910 and George V ascended the throne in the 45th year of his age. He was crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 22nd June in the year following.

Coronation Year lacked the brilliance and thrill of King Edward's Coronation Year. Political crises already crowded in too thick, and the warning smoke of a great upheaval even then darkened the sky.

BIG BEN AND THE FATEFUL HOUR: 11.55 on the night of January 20 when our beloved King passed on

Coronation and Durbar.—The main celebrations began in May with a visit—the last—of the Kaiser and Kaiserin for the opening of the Victoria Memorial. London filled up rapidly; such crowds constituted a "record" and business was good. The parks were once more transformed into "armed camps" of parade soldiers; the stands and bunting avenued the streets. There was a subtle distinction between the two coronations in living memory, and one reason for it may be found by those who have studied the terrible and revealing picture of Europe in the two or three years preceding the great war, in Wolff's *Eve of 1914*. The Captains and Kings of Europe were busy.

(Continued on following page)

The Life and Reign of King George V

(Continued from previous page)

King Edward's was a European affair—a pageant of foreign kings; King George's was a domestic celebration—a cementing of Empire. The same distinction was to differentiate King George as monarch from his father as monarch.

The Colonial Premiers took pride of place, as to-day they do, and the Coronation was at once a ceremony and a business occasion for an Imperial Conference, and it put an end for ever to the old idea of Empire. The mother henceforth became an elder sister only, round whom the younger sisters, free, independent but loyal members of one great family, gathered for self protection against the tempest to come.

But the ceremonies were brilliant and inspiring; the young princes made a vivid and charming impression, and King George—whom political circumstances had recently conspired to treat hardly—won the hearts of his people on that lovely summer day, June 22, 1911, as later in the year he did on his journey through the length and breadth of India.

It was another breaking with tradition. No British sovereign had ever before left England to visit one of the Dominions beyond the sea, and the gorgeous Durbar took on a significance almost sacramental, and was the occasion for the announcement of the first great changes in the status of India among the Dominions.

At home were crises from the very start. The Irish business forced the King at once upon the dilemma which had faced William IV at his accession during the Reform Bill struggle. And it will be remembered that public opinion, recognising the gravity of the constitutional decision forced upon an "untried" king, showed the deepest sympathy for him.

His courageous intervention, personal and direct, during the summoning of the Irish Conference in July, 1914, was unanimously approved by the public, who recognised that its failure was solely due to the obstinacy of the rival political leaders. The outbreak of war ended a chapter in the history of civilisation. The War itself was the acid test from which not the nation only emerged triumphant; it was the acid test of constitutional monarchy, and from it King George emerged as the father of his people and as one of the few really great kings in history.

It is desirable, therefore, to separate the events of the reign by the barrier of the War.

Very briefly stated, the chief events before August 1914, which politically and socially helped to alter the face of life were, besides the Parliament Bill, the Agadir business which sounded a loud and timely warning about German policy, the labour troubles surrounding the Insurance Act, the Welsh Disestablishment and Home Rule Bills, the whole business of Women's Suffrage and (tremendous trifle) the Marconi scandal. In the course of these events, Their Majesties went to Berlin for the Brunswick wedding in 1913, and to Paris in the spring of 1914. It was in all conscience a lively enough start. The declaration of war came, and domestic crises faded into points of dim light.

The War Years.—The King bade a moving and unadvertised farewell to the Expeditionary Force and then threw himself heart and soul into the War. His efforts to avert it, his appeals, simple, earnest, direct, made to his near relations, the contending sovereigns, were deeply appreciated by the public and nowhere misconstrued. They laid the foundations, moreover, of that reputation, which the King now holds, for a literary and oratorical style which for its beauty, simplicity, and telling effect has few rivals to-day.

Thus, at his first visit to the troops in France, he told them with a poignancy which has lost no whit its power to move:—"I cannot share in your trials, but I can assure you of the proud confidence of myself and your fellow countrymen."

Yet in those trials no man bore a heavier share. The anxiety was his, constantly, in measure as full as that which fell on Premier and Generalissimo. His accident at the front was a contributing cause of his illness, and gave him for a time constant pain.

He led the country in setting the necessary example of economy in living and rationing. He was the first to banish wine from his table. The nation by 1916 was declaring that "*the King is more like the father of a family (which has fallen on evil times) than any Sovereign we have ever known or read of.*"

Small wonder that, when the long agony was over, it was to the King, first of all, that the stricken and the revellers turned, and his armistice ovation was a tribute no man ever better deserved.

Peace brought him no relief. The eternal ex-service question, the Versailles dog-fight, the Irish Republic, and the Indian Reform and Egyptian evolution questions—all these major problems kept the King working, and constantly anxious, from 1919 to 1924. He threw all his experience of history, all his humanity, all his conviction into the scale against victimisation; he foresaw the results of a policy of vengeance and the inevitablity of an economic blizzard to follow the days of specious prosperity.

Once more in this period the King made a courageous, personal intervention. His mediatory efforts in his speech at the opening of the Northern Ireland Parliament at Belfast in 1921 directly assisted in the pacification of Ireland at that date.

The Day's Work.—During these years and until his illness, the King's routine of work was not surpassed in strenuousness by any of his ministers. His regular routine, when in London, is well worth recording.

He got up each day at 7.20 a.m. Before eight he was at work in his study. After a brief interval for breakfast, he was at work again before ten o'clock. He worked solidly till luncheon, with a break of forty minutes, during which he would walk briskly in the garden of the Palace with the Equerry on duty. This was the only opportunity for air and exercise which he took all day. He was at work again from 2.30 to 5 p.m. Almost invariably he dined tête-à-tête with the Queen, and the evening passed in reading current literature or perhaps pursuing his hobby of philately. At 10.40, regular as clockwork, he went up to bed, and officials on duty in the Palace would declare that the sound of his footsteps was a time signal not less certain than Big Ben. Sir Walter Scott, after his financial crash, did not attain to this standard of regularity and ceaseless labour.

It may be asked what State business called for such tremendous application. The answer is found partly in the list of major political events which fell during this period, and partly in the King's interpretation of his duties and responsibilities.

He felt that on every State question he must form his own unfettered judgment. To that end, he forbade the marking of State documents by ministers and officials, and he refused to read précis. He felt that he alone could be the judge of what was relevant to his own decisions. It was his habit also to read his daily paper almost from cover to cover.

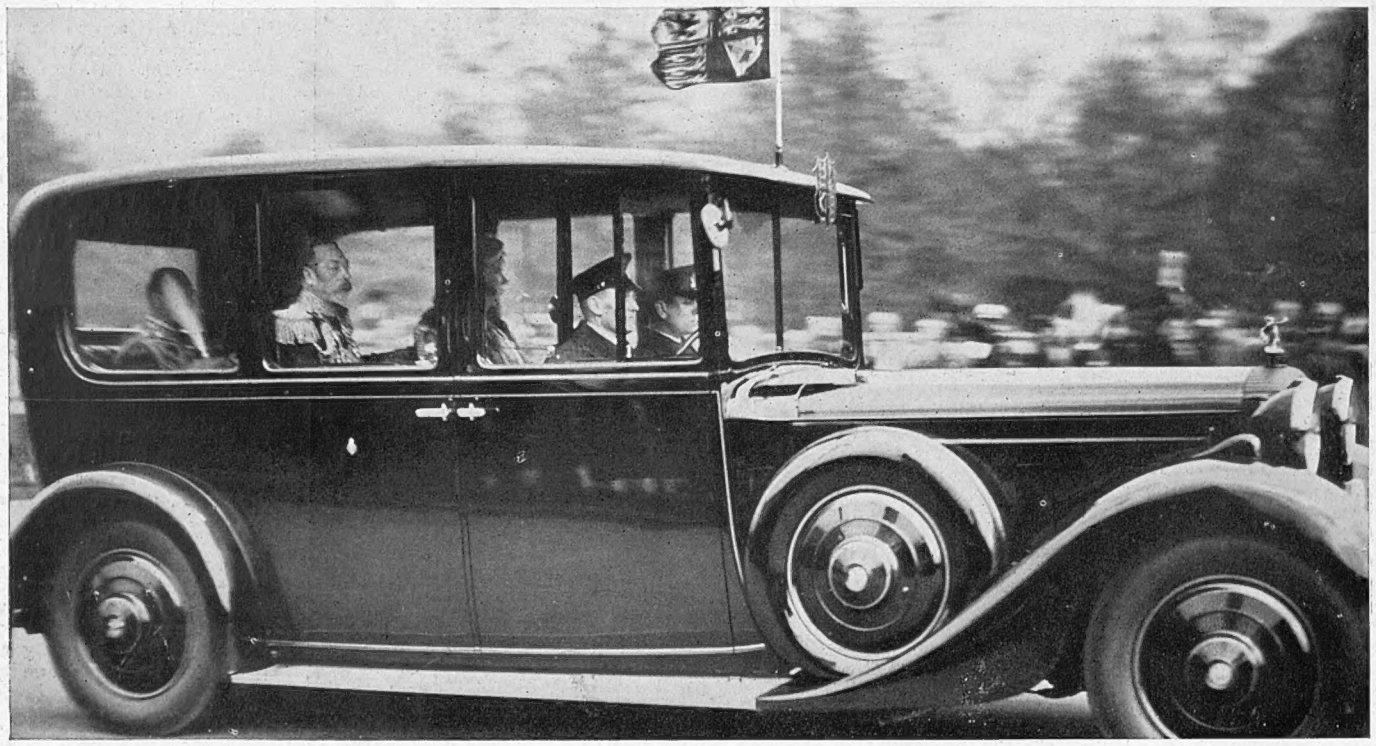
The Illness of 1928.—With the first Labour Cabinet the King's relations were instantly harmonious. The friendly simplicity of his manners, his tact, encouragement, and advice on procedure, drawn from his great store of knowledge, charmed every Minister. Mr. Thomas found that opportunities for his lighter mood were not entirely ruled out in the Royal presence, and did not hesitate to tell the Party how friendly and how understanding was the King's attitude. Mr. Baldwin followed Mr. MacDonald, and during his term came the General Strike, handled with such strength and tact.

It was in this administration that, despite the strike, the first *mi-carême* in the long Lent of crisis came and then he fell ill. For weeks on end he lay between life and death and only his will to live and continue to serve his country, pulled him through. As we know now, he never regained his health. For the last seven years of his reign, his life hung on the chances of weather and the avoidance of his bronchial trouble. He worked on, well aware of the truth. In the dark months of December, 1928, the public knew beyond question what the King's life meant to the Empire. The national anxiety brought people together as at the death of Queen Victoria and at the beginning and end of the war. If he had died then the history of Britain might have been very different. He recovered and resumed his work. The eternal unemployment question, the financial crisis which led to the formation of the National Government. Here again the King made a direct and personal intervention. It was he who persuaded Mr. MacDonald of the necessity and the duty of leading the National Government.

The Budget which followed called for equality of sacrifice, and once more the King gave a lead. The Royal expenditure was retrenched, the King made a heavy contribution to the national response.

A Wise Mediator.—The events of the first National Government's four years of office and those of the beginning of its second term have been burned on our memories. An unbroken chain of first-rate crises in Europe, arising out of the national aspirations of dictator-ridden countries, the ever increasing suspicion of neighbouring nations, the secret and boasted re-arming contrary to the Peace Treaties, the efforts to keep the machinery of the League going over the stiffest courses before it had been "run-in," the Abyssinian War and the searchlight which its events have thrown on the dangerous deficiencies in our national defences—all these matters kept King George at work for far longer hours and with far heavier anxiety than the state of his health warranted. The tale of his efforts at mediation, his wise and tactful interventions at home and abroad, his contributions from his wide experience, is known only to the Premiers and to Lord Wigram and is a secret not likely to be made public in our time, but the value of his counsel, always well-timed, wise and tactful, during the passage of the India Bill, cannot be overrated. Again as a practical sailor, the King had long appreciated the constant weakening in efficiency of our sea power, and we have good reason to know that he foresaw and did everything possible to avert in time the humiliation of

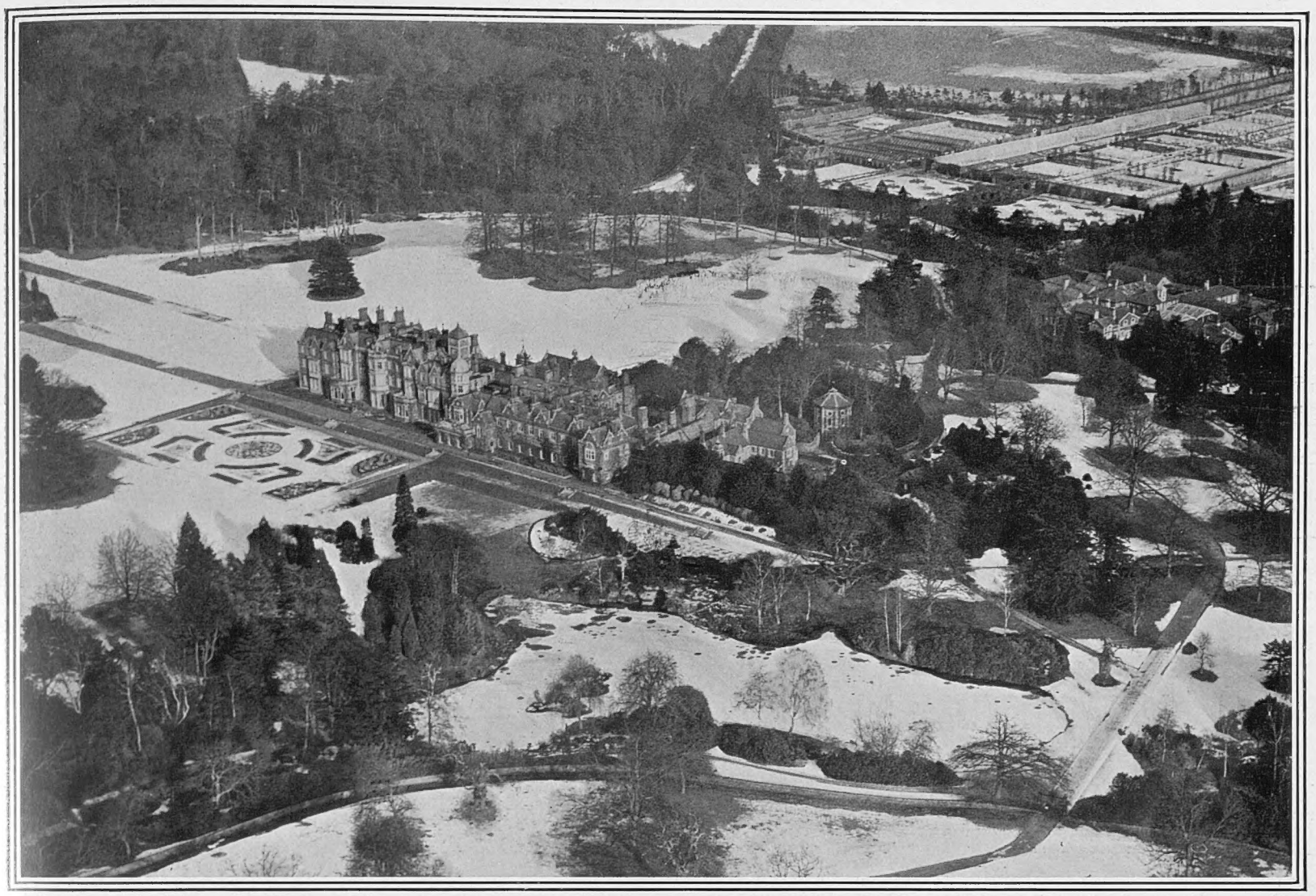
(Continued on p. 166)



ONE OF THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE JUBILEE WEEK OF PAGEANTRY: King George and Queen Mary driving to St. James's Palace to receive the congratulations of the diplomatic corps and of the representatives of the Empire

AS THE REIGN CAME TO AN END

Sandringham under Snow—The Vigil at Buckingham Palace

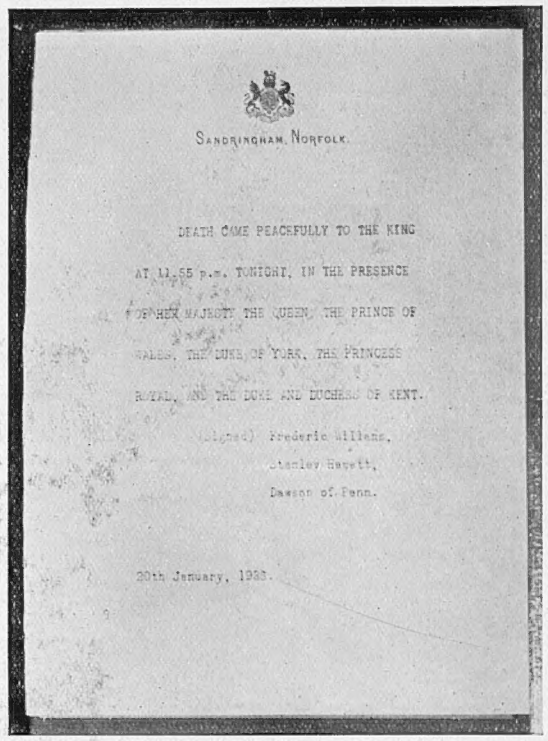


SANDRINGHAM HOUSE—THE KING'S NORFOLK HOME AND THE SCENE OF HIS PASSING: An aerial view taken on the last day of His Majesty's illness, showing the grounds under snow. The King, in accordance with his usual custom, went there to spend Christmas with his family, and it was there on December 25 that he made the most memorable of all his Empire broadcasts, and in so doing evidently contracted the chill that led to his death

THE LAST TRAGIC BULLETIN: In times of stress and of rejoicing Buckingham Palace has ever been the focal point of the nation's loyalty, and on Monday evening after the announcement of the King's diminishing strength the crowds began to gather, hoping against hope that their sovereign might be spared. But it was not to be, however, and when the sad tidings at length came through after many anxious hours of waiting, the scene was moving in the extreme

THE PASSING of KING GEORGE

THE CAPITAL OF THE EMPIRE MOURNS: Flags at half mast on the Government buildings in Whitehall and on the Houses of Parliament



SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY TO THE KING AT 11.55 p.m. TONIGHT, IN THE PRESENCE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE DUKE OF YORK, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, AND THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT.

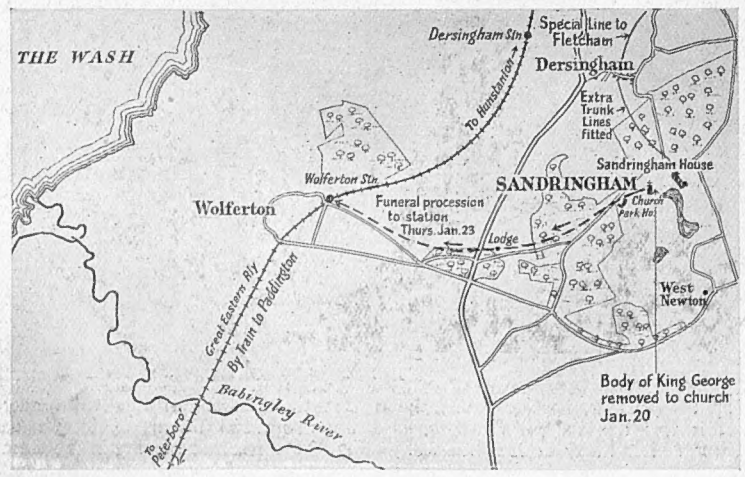
(Signed) Frederic Willens,
Stanley Hewett,
Dawson of Penn.

20th January, 1936.

THE SADDEST OF ALL TIDINGS: The announcement of the King's death posted outside the Jubilee gates of Sandringham after the King's passing

SORROWFUL JOURNEY: Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent leaving Wolferton Station by car for Sandringham where she was present with other members of the Royal Family as the King died

THE SAD PRINCESS: Elizabeth of York's departure from Wolferton Station as she was on her way back from Sandringham to join her mother at Windsor. *On left*—A sketch-map of Sandringham and the funeral procession's route to the station

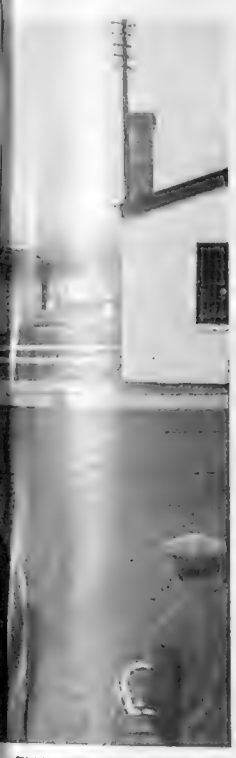


THE ARMY PAYS TRIBUTE: Th from the Tower of London by th people gathered

THE FIRST ENGLISH MONARCH T ing the new King and the Duke o Newton on Tuesday when Hi London at the time appointed fo

RETURN TO THE CAPITAL: Edwa where the 'plane was waiting during the Memorial Service

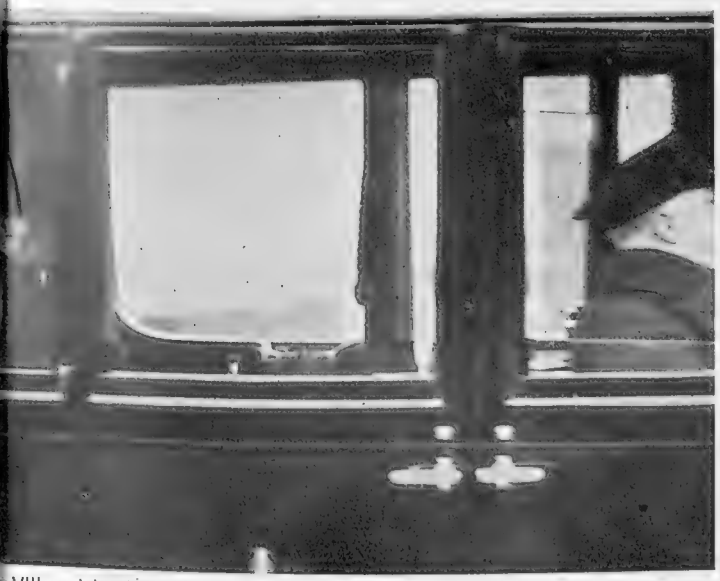
salute of seventy guns, one for each year of the King's life, being fired Honourable Artillery Company. In Hyde Park a crowd of nearly 2,000 watch the four field guns as they shattered the silence



FLY: The 'plane, bear- York, leaving Bircham Majesty had to be in the first Privy Council

THE PRIME MINISTER leaving Downing Street to attend the Privy Council meeting at the Court of St. James at which the accession proclamation was approved and signed

A POIGNANT MOMENT: Lowering the white ensign in the bows of H.M.S. *Furious*, the aircraft carrier. In the Navy the King's death was naturally felt as deeply as anywhere, for in his career in the Senior Service, he distinguished himself as no Prince had ever done before



VIII and his heir, the Duke of York, driving to Bircham Newton Aerodrome take them to London. *On right*—The thronged nave of St. Paul's Cathedral Tuesday which was attended by many hundreds of City workers

THE NEW KING PROCLAIMED

Medieval Pomp and Pageantry as the Accession was announced

THE REIGN INAUGURATED: Garter King-of-Arms (Sir Gerald Woolaston; *left*) reading in accordance with time-honoured custom, the proclamation from Friary Court, St. James's Palace, announcing the Prince of Wales's accession to the throne

THE PROCLAMATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY: The announcement made for the fourth time; Clarenceux King-of-Arms (Mr. A. W. S. Cochrane) reading from the parchment scroll on the steps of the Royal Exchange. With him are the City Beadles

LEAVING FOR THE PALACE: Sir Gerald Woolaston, the Garter King of Arms. *Below.*—The Duke of Norfolk, the hereditary Earl Marshal of England

AT THE "GATES" OF THE CITY: Following the proclamation of the new King's accession at St. James's Palace and Charing Cross, Norroy King-of-Arms (Major A. H. S. Howard) read the same announcement at Temple Bar

THE CEREMONIAL REPEATED ON TOWER HILL: Lt.-Colonel W. D. Faviell, D.S.O., Governor of His Majesty's Tower of London, who also read the accession proclamation. At this part of the City a salute of guns was fired

THE KING IS DEAD

A Character Sketch of a Great Englishman

By JOHN GORE

THE KING is dead. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the Queen—his constant companion and perfect partner in his labours and anxieties which have never ceased since he came to the throne twenty-six years ago. We offer our sympathy also to his sons and daughter, to his nearest relations and to the daughters-in-law and son-in-law whom he welcomed to his family. And having offered our best, we have sympathy and to spare for ourselves.

The Sovereignty of Britain to-day is perhaps the highest peak of honour, if not of responsibility, to which man can attain by the chances of birth.

Not once nor twice, accession to that place has changed the nature of men and women, called to it, whom few expected to rise to the necessary heights. It may do so again. Yet, if ever men's frail judgment might venture on an unchallengeable dictum, it was that which has often been uttered in the past few days of anxiety: that King George was indispensable to us on the throne of Britain at this juncture. We believed it. Our greatest hope lay in the belief that he knew it and that his will to live and serve us still, might once more conquer. But Heaven willed otherwise. The King is dead. Long live the King who succeeds to a matchless tradition of duty and service, and will be guided, strengthened and directed by a glorious example of selfless devotion. Than Edward VIII no King ever ascended the throne with a wider experience of men and of the Empire, and he has in the past shewn that he too is capable of rising to great heights of service and duty. England expects that he will worthily fill his father's place—The King and father of us all is dead, having shortened his life in the service of his people.

His genius for kingcraft was acquired neither by outstanding mental ability nor by specialised training for the Throne. He was born a younger son and he was educated for the naval profession. Sheer hardwork and utter devotion to duty brought him his matchless experience; restraint and good sense and elasticity made his rare interventions in times of political crisis of so great value. Simplicity, directness, humanity and a vivid and practical sympathy gave him his hold over the hearts and tempers of men of every race and class and opinion throughout his great Commonwealth of Nations.

In the last few years of his life, his influence has been immense and wholly good; his example a force in our national life. In a world of revolt and iconoclasm, he alone seemed to stand between us and the loss of much that was still sound, still useful, and still dear to us from the institutions and traditions of our great Past. During twenty-five years of kingship, he never ceased to give his best, to labour without stint, to live as a great Christian and a great gentleman, and to share with the humblest and most distressed of his subjects their trials and anxieties. He is enshrined in our hearts, and he is no stranger there. He understood us, he sympathised in our hopes and anxieties and we believe he loved us, even as he worked for our welfare. The greatest of British Sovereigns reigned throughout the era of greatest danger in our history. The hour found the man in George the Dutiful. He had no rest while he reigned. He has found peace at the last and won everlasting honour.

History has decided to accord to certain British sovereigns special labels, epitomising the individual characteristics which distinguished them, or the gifts of nature which they used in the service of their people. These sovereigns have not of necessity been the most able, nor the most virtuous, nor even the most popular.

In some cases the labels have been but nicknames, lightly or even contemptuously bestowed. In others they were picturesquely descriptive. In a very few, they have been the considered judgment of contemporary history or of posterity, epitomised in a word's worth and accorded as an act of justice and honour.

Thus, under one or other category, we have had our *Conqueror*, our *Rufus*, our *Black Prince*, our *Virgin Queen*, and *Farmer George*. The sovereigns of our own times of stress and ever growing difficulty have all earned titles under the noblest category—*Victoria the Good*, *Edward the Peacemaker*, and *George the . . .* ?

What label do we design, what label will History accord to George V? I think we shall not find a truer, terser, more complete epitome of his great virtues and his ceaseless devotion to the service of his country than in the single word *dutiful*. *George the Dutiful*.

"O world as God has made it, all is Beauty.
And knowing this is Love, and Love is Duty.
What further can be sought for or required?

King George's reign very completely illustrates the beauty of a life sanctified to duty and selfless service, a beauty which by example is communicated far and wide: into homes stately and humble, but especially humble.

During twenty-five years of unparalleled stress, distress and anxiety the late King's example has proved a comfort, a solace and an inspiration in hundreds of thousands of homes, in which a score of tongues are spoken, spread over the earth's face.

THE KING'S FRIEND: Jock, His Majesty's fourteen-year-old white shooting pony, out at exercise at Sandringham on the morning after his master's passing and less than a week after he last rode him. Jock used to follow the King like a dog and had been known to steal up to the table at lunch in the woods and clear a plate in a "flash"

The greatest sovereigns, the wisest statesmen, cannot indeed control or direct affairs. They cannot stem the tide. They can but alleviate in some measure the lot of their peoples who sit in darkness, or are submerged in the tide of disaster. Edward the Peacemaker was not a pre-eminent sovereign, but he earned his label. None the less, he died leaving his country on the crater edge of a world war. King George, perhaps the greatest of our Kings, shortened his life in selfless and wise service to his Empire and to civilisation and, in a measure leaves his country once more on the crater edge.

Yet no man marshals these facts with cynicism. Rather, the truth enhances in every mind the supreme value of such a sovereign in times so terrible. He saved us from so much. He alleviated so immensely our lot. He gave us so much comfort, so much inspiration, so much encouragement, so much beauty, in a world grown ugly and cruel, so much security in a world whose very foundations seem to have decayed. He stemmed the tide by holding on to what was sound and good of the work of past builders. He was a typical, an "ordinary" Englishman, downright, tenacious, and in the true sense conservative—very much of the type of country squire, with all a country gentleman's likes and dislikes, strong views and prejudices, frankness and courage, simplicity and obstinacy.

His genius in kingcraft was due, as has been said, to sheer hard work and devotion to duty; it was due also to the fact that he understood the English mentality, could put himself into the shoes of the humblest of his subjects and yielded to none in his love of Britain and British institutions. Like all great gentlemen and some great men, he was endowed with simplicity of mind, with a single-minded sense of duty and responsibility and with that courtesy which only outstanding sympathy gives.

CHILDHOOD DAYS

The Little Boy Who Grew Up to Guide the Fortunes of an Empire

BALMORAL 1869: Edward, Prince of Wales, and Alexandra, Princess of Wales, with their children, the Duke of Clarence, Prince George (*second from left*), the Princess Royal, and Princess Victoria, the youngest child, who died in December 1935

THE WIDOWED QUEEN AND HER FAMILY: Another Royal group showing Victoria, and Alexandra, Princess of Wales, with her sons, the Duke of Clarence and Prince George. On the Queen's lap is the Princess Royal, who became Duchess of Fife

IN PENSIVE MOOD: A delightful picture showing the youthful Prince George in Highland costume and probably taken during one of his many visits to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, at Balmoral. He had an extremely happy and uneventful childhood

ONE OF THE EARLIEST PORTRAITS: Prince George in his first year

AS A SCHOOLBOY: The young Prince as he was before he joined the Navy and when he and his brother, the Duke of Clarence, were under the tutorship of the Rev. J. N. (afterwards Canon) Dalton, curate of Sandringham

IN THE LAST YEARS OF VICTORIA'S REIGN

The Royal Family as the Nineteenth Century Drew to a Close

A ROYAL GROUP IN THE EARLY 'NINETIES: Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, and his family. *Left to right, standing*—The Duke of Clarence, the heir presumptive who died in 1892 after a severe attack of influenza; Princess Maud, wife of King Haakon of Norway; Alexandra, Princess of Wales; Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife; and the Prince of Wales. *Seated*—Prince George, who was to succeed his father in 1910, and Princess Victoria to whom he was greatly devoted and whose death on December 3 last was a tremendous shock to him. She was of a retiring disposition and was seldom seen in public

THE AGED QUEEN ENTERTAINS A FAMILY PARTY AT OSBORNE: An historic group including Queen Mary (*third from left*) with the young Princes Edward (King Edward VIII) and Albert; Princess Margaret of Connaught (*in straw hat*); King George with Prince Henry; Queen Victoria with Prince Arthur of Connaught and the late Duchess of Connaught on her immediate left; Princess Beatrice, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein

WHEN HIS CALLING WAS THE SEA

King George with his father on the Royal Yacht

King George, (*right*) wearing a naval captain's uniform, is shown with his father, King Edward, on board the Royal yacht at the Naval Review held during the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. From his early youth when he joined the Navy as a cadet, King George had followed the ordinary routine of a naval career, working steadily up through the various ranks. He had just obtained the full command of H.M.S. *Melambus* when the sudden death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, made him heir presumptive, and obliged him to relinquish active duty with the Service he loved so much. Also in this group are to be seen the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Prussia, the King of Denmark, and Prince Louis of Battenberg

LOOKING BACK—TWO EARLY ROYAL GROUPS

At Claremont in the '80s and in Wales in 1911

FROM A ROYAL FAMILY ALBUM: Memories of the '80s are revived by this group taken at Claremont House, Esher, the residence of the Duke of Albany, youngest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, whose daughter was destined to become Countess of Athlone, and whose son, born nearly four months after his father's death, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg in 1900. On the left of the back row are Queen Mary (then Princess Mary of Teck), King George (then Prince George), and Queen Alexandra (then Princess of Wales), and on the extreme left of the front row is King Edward (then Prince of Wales)

THE VISIT TO WALES IN CORONATION YEAR: The Royal party at Plas Machynlleth where the King and Queen stayed in July, 1911. Second from left in the second row is the Prince of Wales who only a few days before had been invested in his office at a memorable ceremony at Carnarvon Castle

King George's Accession and Coronation

A Page of History

RE-OPENED BY

W. Holt White

ON the morning of June 22, 1911, amid scenes of medieval pageantry, ecclesiastical symbolism and mysticism, state splendour and martial pomp, the Primate of all England placed the Crown of St. Edward upon the head of George V. The King sat his Throne in Westminster Abbey in what was doubtless a high and solemn mood. He had made his Humble Adoration, experienced the ceremonies attending Recognition and had undergone the ordeal of the Interrogatories. He had taken the Oath and received his Sacring and Anointing. The placing of the Crown upon his head was in truth the crowning act of Enthronisation but Homage and Oblation were still to come.

To conceive the scene at this point you must follow its setting before the coming of the king, before the three processions from the West Door—the State Procession, the Queen's Procession, and the King's Procession.

Beneath the tower, and the square marked by the four great transept arches, is what on such occasions is named the Stage. Its grey flags are hidden by a great carpet of Royal blue. To the South are banked the Peers forming an almost overwhelming mass of scarlet. Facing them in the North Transept the Peeresses, coroneted and hung with jewels, as stately an array of women as could be marshalled, and around and about foreign potentates, members of the Corps Diplomatique, Ministers of the Crown in their uniforms, famous soldiers in scarlet, great sailors in blue. Here is the setting of the stage on which are performed the more public and simple acts of the day. The organ peals, stilling any faint murmur of voices. The music crashes and echoes through the Gothic arches. The State trumpeters await their separate tasks.

On the stage is the dais on which are set Their Majesties' scarlet damask-covered Thrones. They face the Sanctuary and a little space in front of them is the Coronation chair, wooden and plain and brown. Its sheer starkness is a dominating note.

Eastward beyond the stark Coronation chair shimmers the radiance of the dim yet lighted High Altar.

On the North side of the Sanctuary are the chairs of the Metropolitans, the Archbishop of Canterbury in his cope of old rose and gold; the Archbishop of York gleaming white and gold and silver. The bishops are banked behind them. Opposite on the South side are the chairs of Estate which the King and Queen will presently occupy. And here, in their own enclosure sit the Princesses—a dazzle of coronets jewels, and orders.

Thus is the stage for the Coronation set. And now the Old Hundredth is thundering to the roof and the Archbishops and the retinue of high officials have passed down the great nave and are waiting at the West doors. For the King is without.

From now onward one can but glimpse what befalls, for of the ceremonies to come a book might be written. First comes the State Procession with twelve Chaplains in Ordinary in scarlet in the van. After them pace the Prebendaries and the Dean of Westminster in scarlet and gold. Then a blaze of Heraldry—Athlone, Fitzalan, Unicorn, and the like, with Registrars, Prelates, the Secretaries of Great Orders, the Standards of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and the Indian Empire. Following the Royal Standard come four Knights of the Garter bearing the Canopy which is to cover the King's Anointing. The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Archbishops close the State Procession.

The Queen's Procession.—Tall and lovely, with a bishop on either side of her, the Queen walks as one dreams that Queens should walk. About her regal neck diamonds burn and glint. Great ropes of pearls fall over her ivory satin gown. From her shoulders flows her ermine-lined robe of purple velvet—six yards in length it is—and its train is borne by six maids. Women of the Bedchamber and comely Maids of Honour attend her.

The King's Procession.—Here again is Heraldry rioting in colour—Blue Mantle and Rouge Croix Pursuivants. The Richmond Herald with the regalia, St. Edward's Staff, the Sceptre of the Cross. The Second and Third Swords with Curtans—the Sword of Mercy—borne between them. The Kings of Arms—Norroy, Ulster, Lyons, Clarenceux and Garter. Then the Lord Mayor and after him the Earl Marshal and Lord High Constable of England marching either side of the Sword of State. And now there is St. Edward's Crown and the Orb and the Sceptre with the Dove symbols of the King's Majesty.

At last, the King in his Robes of State. He wears the Garter, Collar, and the Cap of State. Before him are carried the Patina, the Bible and the Chalice which will presently play their parts. Behind the King eight sons of Peers bear the train of his sweeping robe. With his Majesty are the Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells, their predecessors have "supported" every English Monarch since Richard, Lion Heart. And last, the King, guarded by Gentlemen at Arms and Yeomen of the Guard. A stately and slow moving stream of colour. Silver trumpets peal and the anthem swells—"I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord."

Drawn by Fortunino Matania, R.I.

HOMAGE TO HIS SOVEREIGN AND FATHER: The Prince of Wales kisses the newly-crowned King, pledging himself to become his "liege man of life and limb." A dramatic moment at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey in 1911

By the time the Queen's Procession had reached the head of the nave the Archbishop of Canterbury was waiting within his Sanctuary. On a sudden a great shout arose. It was from the Westminster scholars. "Vivat!" they shouted "Vivat Regina Maria! Vivat!" the boys voices tore through the Abbey. And so when, the king came—"Vivat Rex Georgius!—Vivat! Vivat!!"

A great hush fell as the King and Queen entered the Sanctuary and there, kneeling, made "humble adoration." Rising they took their seats on their Chairs of Estate. It was now the moment for Recognition. The Primate, the Lord Chancellor and others "presented" the king to his people as the "Undoubted King of this Realm." There was no doubt of that "Recognition," a great shout of "God save the King" came roaring from all within the Abbey. The shouting could be heard without and cheering rose from the massed people in the sunlit streets and came to merge with the shout within. And the voices of the silver trumpets rang out again. Service—the singing of the Litany; and after the creed the king put on his Cap of State throughout the sermon. It is so ordered.

The Interrogatories.—Then, standing before the King, who remained seated, the Archbishop administered the interrogatories as to the matters in which the King would be faithful; that done the King rose with the Sword of State carried before him, walked to the altar; there while the King rested his hand upon the Gospel of St. John in the Great Bible, the Archbishop exhorted him to perform all that he had promised. The exhortation finished, the King signified his Oath with a kiss upon the book.

The Anointing.—Thus the King was made ready for the more moving and even more sacred ceremony which was to follow. To the singing of the choir the King placed himself before St. Edward's chair and there took off his robe of State. He stood there as a soldier in his Field Marshal's uniform. Four Knights of the Garter held above him the shining pall of cloth of gold to cover him for the Sacring.

From the High Altar the Dean of Westminster took the Ampulla—the Golden Eagle and Spoon—into the spoon he poured the holy oil and with it he anointed the King's head, his breast, and the palms of his hands. Upon that the King knelt, and over the kneeling monarch the Archbishop pronounced his blessing.

But another act of high symbolism and even more deeply moving was to follow. As the head of his Church the King must be at least priest in spirit. And in what was to come one saw how the Throne is the bond of union between Church and State.

The Dean puts on the King the splendid vestments—Columbian Sidonis. Thus he stood arrayed as a priest and it was only after his Anointing, his Sacring, that the Church accepted him as the Head and was content to bestow on him the emblem of his Royal office. First from the High Altar they fetched his golden spurs and with them lightly touched his heels. Anointed, the King had won his spurs. Then they girt him with a sword in a purple scabbard. This sword the King handed to the Archbishop who placed it on the altar, praying that the King might use it for the terror and punishment of evil doers, and for the protection and encouragement of those who do well.

The King offered the sword in the scabbard to the Dean. The Dean draws the blade and thereafter carries it naked before His Majesty.

Next there was placed upon the fourth finger of the King's left hand a ring brought by an officer of the Jewel House. By this means it is held that the King is espoused to his people.

(Continued on p. 166)

THE OPENING OF A GLORIOUS REIGN

The Coronation of King George at Westminster in June, 1911

This, the first photographic record of such a ceremony in history, was taken by Sir Benjamin Stone, the veteran parliamentarian, during the Coronation in the Abbey and shows the officers of State and the ecclesiastics gathered round the King and Queen, while in the Royal box above are members of the Royal family, including Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry, and Prince George. Standing on the left of His Majesty are the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Roberts, Sir Charles Cust, Lord Beauchamp, and Lord Spencer, while among those on the right are the Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells

THREE GENERATIONS

The King, His Children, and His Grandchildren

AN IDEALLY MATCHED COUPLE: King George (then Duke of York) and his beautiful cousin, Princess Mary of Teck, after their marriage in July 1893—a wedding that captured the imagination of Victorian England in the same manner as that of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina was destined to do some four decades later. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and among the company present were Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Edward, Prince of Wales, Alexandra, Princess of Wales, the King of Denmark, and the future Tsar of Russia

FAMILY REUNION: The King and Queen, the Princess Royal, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Prince of Wales pictured together after the return of the last-named in December 1919 from the first of his many Empire tours. His Royal Highness was absent from England for approximately four months, during which time he travelled more than 16,000 miles

RETURN FROM THE ANTIPODES: Another family reunion at Buckingham Palace; this time on the arrival back in England of the Duke and Duchess of York after their ambassadorial tour to Australia in 1927. On the right of the group are the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, the Duchess's parents, and in the centre is Princess Elizabeth from whom her mother had been parted for months

THIRTY TWO YEARS AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE: King George and Queen Mary in 1925, a tragic year for His Majesty as it marked the death of his mother, Queen Alexandra, to whom he was deeply attached, possibly more so than any of her other devoted children

IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THEIR MARRIAGE

King George (then Duke of York and heir presumptive) was married to Princess Mary of Teck in July, 1893, and this picture was taken early in 1894. At this time they were actively engaged on the exacting round of public ceremonial which falls to the lot of those in direct succession to the throne. The King's elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, it will be remembered, died at the beginning of 1892

EARLY MARRIED LIFE

A Pictorial Record up to the Accession

THE ROYAL HONEYMOON

The Bride and Bridegroom with the Aged Queen

When this picture was taken at Osborne in 1893, Queen Victoria's long reign had still another eight years to run, and the Duke of York, who was later to become King George V, had only just given up his career in the navy. His wedding to the lovely Princess Mary of Teck took place in perfect weather and was immensely popular. Throughout the Empire it was celebrated as a public holiday although not actually proclaimed as such

COWES 1893: Another study of our beloved King during the first year of his marriage. It was about this time that his immense interest in yachting began, an interest that continued without a break to the end of his life and, next to marksmanship, was undoubtedly his favourite pastime

AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK

IN THE YEAR OF THEIR ACCESSION

Two further phases of King George's career showing him (*left*) at the age of thirty-two and (*right*) at forty-five

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN 1896

The Heir Presumptive and His Wife at Buckingham Palace

The power to inspire so much affection among so many millions is a form of greatness, and, in a monarch, the most desirable of all forms. But in achieving this King George and Queen Mary never deliberately sought the limelight, and in the days when this picture was taken carried on their work unobtrusively but with an unremitting thoroughness that augured well for the years to come

INDIA AND HER EMPEROR

By LT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE MacMUNN, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

BENEATH THE IMPERIAL SHAMIANA: King George and Queen Mary in the Durbar Amphitheatre at Delhi, where, amid scenes of gorgeous pageantry, they were crowned Emperor and Empress of India

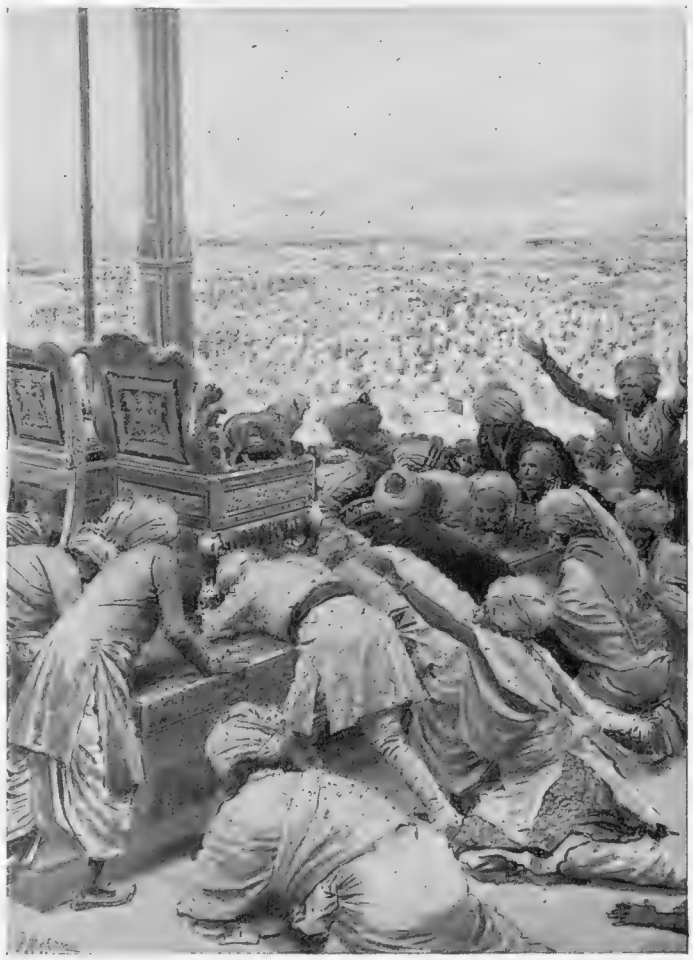
BADSHAH margya, Sheikh mad (which we mistranslate check-mate) The King is dead! It will be with sad significance that the news of the tragedy will have run yesterday through the bazaars and cantonments in the Indian Empire. In such happenings the East is always vibrant with understanding and sympathy. The Great White Queen was a beautiful myth, but King George was not only the first of our Sovereigns to visit India as such, but was the first Emperor, who was an Emperor, to ride through Delhi since Bahadur Shah in the days of Good Queen Anne. However much politicians may talk, and agitators rant and rave, the King was above it all, the fount from which came all good, since the bad could only be the fault of wicked ministers. That is the real attitude.

When King George and his Queen came to be crowned with the Imperial Crown at Delhi, and rode through the bazaar under Shahjahans rose-red fortress, and up the Chandni Chouk, you could have heard a pin fall . . . not as foolish folk first thought because of disapproval, but because that was the way to receive an Emperor, the only way their fathers had told them. To shout and cast hats in the air was to invite the bastinado for impudence. Lord Hardinge and his advisers knew their business, for they brought the country folk, the yeoman peasant into Delhi in their tens of thousands, running special trains from far and wide. After the great coronation scene in the Jumna kadir, the country folk went wild with devotion and enthusiasm, crowding to the now vacant dais to press their foreheads on the steps of the throne, or surged past the Mussammum Burj in the Palace where King and Queen looked down.

However great were the scenes where princes and nobles pressed forward their sword hilts in fealty, it was the response from the hearts of the people that struck the true chords, and touched the real fount of glory and drama. To all India from Prince to Outcast, the old Queen bulked as an unseen goddess, but the King was real, living, accessible, and magnificent. But everything that was felt in India during that Coronation Durbar and visit, the tragedy of War two years later magnified a hundred fold, except in the underground channels of Bengal and Deccani rebellion circles India flocked to show its devotion. Tens of thousands of India of the martial classes saw His Majesty at the Front or in the hospitals in England, and the glamour is renewed in the regiments each year as his four orderly officers return from their season of wonder. To India, as indeed to Britain, the Crown is the essence of themselves—God-granted and God-ordered—and the enthusiasm at times has been beyond bounds. Because kings protect and direct the forces of protection, so must they be connected with the ceremonies of ships and soldiers and the thousands that march like one. Yet have the King and Queen been far more concerned in reality with stimulating and encouraging the march of humanity and progress, have studied and understood the needs of the intelligentsia, and the working of hospitals and welfare, and have received and encouraged countless Indian visitors to England in all their activities.

But India is a country of 353,000,000 souls, of which a third of the area and a quarter of the folk are comprised in the territories of 562 States ruled by Princes who are in subsidiary alliance with the Crown, of whom 235 are of considerable importance, with as many as 11,000,000 people downwards. The weaving of these and the great provinces of India, larger in population and far greater in area than the British Isles, has just been completed on paper in the new India Act.

As a mere matter of drafting even it is a marvel, and when it comes to a successful issue will be an edifice that history has never yet dreamed of. Running through it all, as the essential cement, remaking the conquering Turkish Empire that it succeeds, runs the Crown. Without the Crown no peaceful India, and just as James I saw that without bishops to consecrate it there could be no true Crown, saying "no Bishops, no King," so it may be said of the Princes' States, in the new India, "no Crown, no Princes." To the Crown which they revere, the Princes look for support and protection, to King George they gave their hearts.



Drawn by Fortunino Matania, R.I

THE FERVOUR OF A PEOPLE'S PATRIOTISM: The most astonishing incident of the Delhi Durbar, when the crowds rushed forward to the central coronation pavilion, ascended the throne, and, bowing and kneeling, kissed in adoration the place where their Emperor and Empress had stood a few moments before

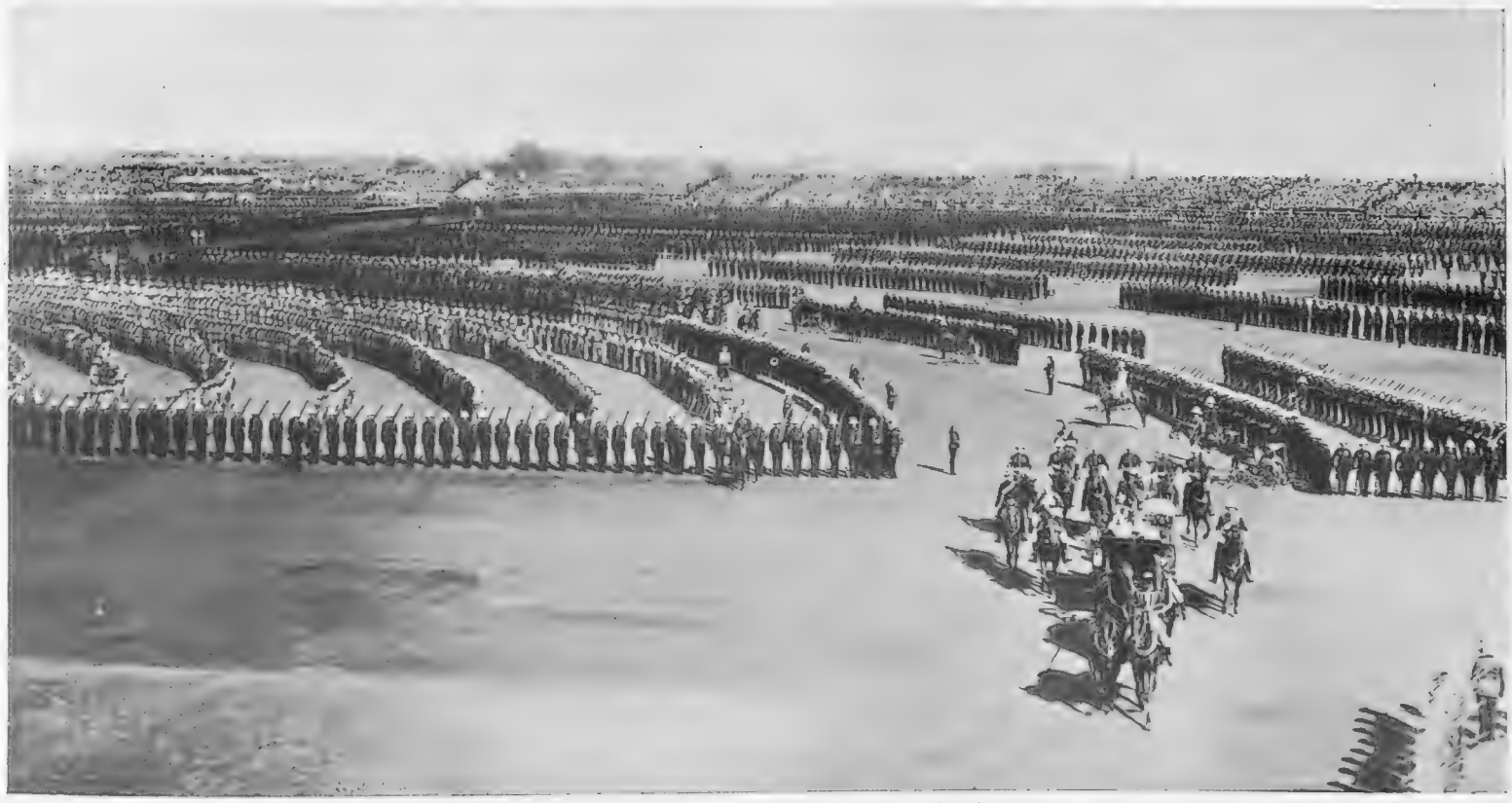
The whole of the success of federating the 353,000,000 of the Indian Continent that is as big and as populous as Europe without Russia must depend on the Crown. *The Crown of Britain remains*, but the personal character and power of King George and his countless Indian contacts, in addition to providing the constitutional cement, brought a personal lubricant to all troubled questions, that his successor cannot humanly attain for some time. It is not too much to say therefore that the death of the King at this juncture will be felt with more than ordinary grief and sorrow.

In the course of the next few days the tributes from India and the demonstrations will be numerous and genuine enough, and the minute guns of mourning will boom out, and the ceremonies and prayers will be long and deep, but it is in the villages, as the older folk tell of the scenes of his visit, that the feeling will be deepest and most heartfelt, as indeed it is with us here in the England that for the moment is the reverse of Merry, with no Rudyard Kipling to say for us and India how we should wish it said.

"The dirge and the sounds of lamentation and the voices of women who weep."

Happily for India, the new King is known of princes and peoples, and breathing his father's understanding, and India, like the rest of this brave old world, will bury her dead and start forth again on the road of life.

THEIR MAJESTIES ON THE BALCONY OF THE OLD FORT AT DELHI: An unconventional moment as King George and Queen Mary appeared before the people after they had been crowned Emperor and Empress in the Durbar amphitheatre. They had journeyed out to India towards the end of 1911, and on December 7 of that year, amid scenes for which there was no precedent in the long history of Asia, had made their formal entry into the Imperial city. Five days later there was staged the even more gorgeous and even more stately pageantry of the Durbar



THE CYNOSURE OF INDIA'S PEOPLE: The King Emperor and Queen Empress arriving for their coronation in the Durbar Amphitheatre at Delhi

AS KING EMPEROR

The Royal Visit to India in 1911-12

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA

His Majesty as a Marksman: for many Years one of the Finest Shots in the Country

PART OF THE BAG: King George standing beside he was the guest for ten days of the Prime Minister, Majesty brought down a tiger in mid-air as it was eighteen rhino, and four Himalayan bears were beaters, and attendants numbered no fewer than

On left—A GIFT FOR THE KING EMPEROR: His elephant, one of many animals presented to him is standing on the

On right—"RINGING THEM UP": King George elephants drove the tigers over several square miles which was frequently as high as the elephants them Of all monarchs, past and present, His Majesty higher even than the late King Carlos of Portugal satility in this direction was extraordinary and, what dealing with high pheasants, driven

THE KING'S SHOOT IN NEPAL

His Successes in Bagging Tiger, Rhino, Himalayan Bear, and Elephant

tigers and a bear shot in Nepal in 1912, when Chandra Shamsher Jung. On the first day His jumping a stream, and in all, thirty-nine tigers, accounted for during his stay. The suite, 14,000 persons, and 600 elephants were used

Majesty *(second from right)* with a baby on his departure from Nepal. The Maharaja extreme right

taking part in the shoot at which 600 "pad" of country, hemming them in in undergrowth selves and made shooting exceedingly difficult. stood pre-eminent as the best marksman, ranking and ex-King Alfonso of Spain. Indeed his ver- was most remarkable, he was equally expert in grouse, wild fowl, or big game

1914—On the Battlefronts During and After the War—1922

RETURN TO THE SCENE OF STRIFE: King George saluting the tattered French flag at the cemetery of Notre Dame de Lorette in Belgium when he re-visited the battlefields in 1922. Up to the very eve of the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 His Majesty strove by every means in his power to avert the catastrophe, but when once it was upon us his whole attitude changed, and thenceforth his energies were directed unwaveringly to the encouragement of the vast allied armies in their immense task. It was then, too, that his sterling qualities as a leader came to the fore and that England realised, perhaps fully for the first time that her King was her greatest inspiration and her greatest patriot

TALKING WITH MARSHAL FOCH: The famous Allied commander describing his plan of action to the King on the western front in 1918. This was only one of His Majesty's countless visits to the lines during the four years of the great struggle

STUDYING THE PLANS FOR THE MENIN GATE: His Majesty pictured with the burgomaster and Earl Haig (*second from right*) when he went to Ypres after the war. This was perhaps the most active period of his active reign

AS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE BLACK WATCH

One of the Four Scottish Regiments to which His Majesty Belonged

King George, as all the world knows, was essentially a sailor and from youth to late in his twenties, when he dramatically came in direct succession to the throne, his calling was the sea. Later, however, and in accordance with time-honoured Royal custom, he held many honorary positions in the Army and was Colonel-in-Chief of no fewer than four Scottish Regiments—the Black Watch, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Guards. In addition he was at one time Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria and to King Edward, and to denote this the aiguillettes seen in the above picture hanging on the left side of the tunic, bear the letters V.R. and E.R.

WITH THE SERVICES

His Majesty at Naval and Military Reviews

THE LEADER WHO INSPIRED AN EMPIRE: A war-time impression of His Majesty who throughout the long years of stress spent the greater part of life in uniform

REVIEWING BLUEJACKETS: Another wartime impression taken in June 1917 on one of His Majesty's many visits to the Fleet when he declared himself much impressed by the state of efficiency which he found

INSPECTION ON WIMBLEDON COMMON: King George with the Scots Guards and Grenadier Guards—a peacetime scene in March 1921

ON THE WAY TO A REVIEW IN 1915: Riding on to the parade ground prior to an inspection of Irish recruits before they left for the Front. Behind, in the centre, is the late Lord Kitchener, whose work in raising a large army, foreseeing that the war would be of long duration, is accounted one of his major achievements

KING GEORGE RIDING WITH HIS FO

AN ENTHUSIASTIC HORSEMAN

A Recreation that has Appealed Equally to the Princes

Our late
horseback e
Buckingham
seen on man
or in the
with an equ

OUR SONS IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK

late King took a keen delight in k exercise and whenever he was at ham Palace or Windsor was to be many a morning riding in the Row he Great Park, sometimes alone equerry and sometimes, as on the occasion depicted here, accompanied by the Princes. Of the sons the Duke of Gloucester is a fine natural horseman but his brother, the new King, has by numerous seasons of diligent practice acquired a seat that must be accounted almost equally good. He has had many a tumble in the hunting field, in braving fences others might be inclined to avoid, and he has ridden in more than one gruelling point-to-point over some of the most formidable country in the shires.

A VISIT TO LIVERPOOL IN 1924: Their Majesties leaving St. George's Hall after receiving a civic welcome preparatory to attending the ceremony of consecrating the new cathedral

A Royal Martyr to Duty

A Year in the Life of Our Late Sovereign

By CHARLES GRAVES

IT WAS a very distinguished American writer who recently said of King George that more than anyone else in the world he was able to endure boredom patiently, to appear well in public, and while maintaining an unapproachable reserve of manner, to exhibit naturally a deep humanity. Many an unthinking person must have thought at some time or another that he would like to be King of England. If he had reflected for a moment he would have realised even as a child playing "I'm the king of the castle and you are my humble vassal" how onerous is the position of kingship. To live like a king is not the phrase it used to be. A modern king has less privacy than the defendant in an American murder trial.

I have just been looking through the files of the newspapers and by chance came upon the Royal diary of 1924. It was a significant year. The Labour Party were in office for the first time in the history of Great Britain. Everybody was anxious except the King. It was Mr. J. H. Thomas who said that the King and the Prince of Wales were the least disturbed people in the Empire.

As I perused the details of the Royal activity I came to March 7, 1924. In the morning there was an Investiture at Buckingham Palace of literally hundreds of people whose names had appeared in the Honours List. The same afternoon there was a party at Buckingham Palace with most of the Labour M.P.s. The next three days were taken up in the routine life of the Monarch; letters to sign, reports to be read, appearances to make. He then had to receive the Japanese, Italian, Peruvian, and Argentine Naval Attachés as well as the Polish Military Attaché, whereupon there was a Levée.

Two more days of routine life led up to a dinner at Buckingham Palace with gold plate in the State dining-room, and any number of guests ranging from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labour Premier, to the Duke of Atholl, Lord and Lady Granard, and Mr. Winston Churchill. Next day came another afternoon party of peers, peeresses, King's Counsel, and clerical dignitaries; 250 in all. Another day of routine was followed by a break in the Royal duty—a visit to Daly's theatre to see *Madame Pompadour*.

Meantime the King had been inspecting the instalment of his new wireless set and had paid a visit to Wembley to see the Exhibition which was now getting into shape. For over an hour and a half he toured the Canadian Pavilion, the Amusement Park, and the reproduction of old London Bridge. The following afternoon he went off to see the Grand National, but even this was not a holiday. A meeting of the Privy Council had to be summoned at Knowsley, the home of Lord Derby where he was staying. Then immediately on his return a private visit had to be paid to the new Aquarium at the Zoo. This was followed by a visit to Swindon, where he visited the local Cenotaph, received eight ex-Mayors in the Town Hall—and their wives, visited the local hospital, and inspected acres of the Great Western Railway's plant.

The scene changes to Wembley. The following day he spent another four hours at the Exhibition creating further world interest in British manufacture by his presence, stared at by the crowds, and asking innumerable but pertinent questions of the exhibitors. Two days of routine work preceded a visit to the British Industries Fair at the White City. Another two hours he spent in inspecting the various exhibits and in receiving various deputations. Scarcely was this over when he had to take part in all the routine panoply of a Royal dinner at the Rumanian Legation as the guest of the King and Queen of Rumania. This in turn was followed by yet another visit to the Empire Exhibition at Wembley, where he continued to show his good humour by stopping at the Cod Liver Oil Section and joking about his dislike of it as a boy. That evening he gave a State ball at Buckingham Palace.

ON THE LAWNS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE: King George and Queen Mary mingling with the crowds at a Royal garden party

More routine work at the Palace preceded his fourth tour of Wembley, which was followed by a State visit to the Royal Tournament at Olympia; whereupon he departed for Aldershot, presented Colours to five different Regiments, watched patiently a Military Tournament at Sandhurst, and sent a message to the English Speaking Conference on Infant Welfare.

We now come to a fortnight of such varied and onerous duties as would cause anybody to think twice who had previously ever imagined fondly that he or she would have liked to be King. That fortnight began with a State luncheon with fifty guests in honour of Teferi Makonnen, Regent of the Ethiopian Empire and heir to the throne. Then came a visit to the Star and Garter Hospital at Richmond, the making of plans for his visit to Liverpool Cathedral, the making of still further plans for receiving all the Scouts then in London for the Imperial Jamboree from the Dominions and Colonies, the dictating of messages to the Advertising Congress, and finally the visit to Liverpool Cathedral.

This visit began with an Address read to him by the Town Clerk in St. George's Hall, followed by his broadcast speech in reply, a reception by the Mayor, a drive to the Cathedral through crowded streets for the consecration service lasting an hour and a quarter, witnessing the signature of the Deeds, a review of goodness-knows-how-many troops, a return next day for the dedication of the North Transept, a swift return to London to receive the first contingent of American and Canadian Lawyers, an audience to the French Premier, the Belgian Premier, a detailed inspection and approval of his new motor cars, and finally the Naval Review at Spithead.

And so the diary goes on, day after day and year after year, with the King always exerting his charm, showing his enthusiasm and interest in every possible kind of scheme for the public welfare.

Compensations? Of course there are some compensations for everything. But in the case of King George they were few and far between.

Last year such was his unremitting devotion to his job as King that he was not in good enough health to attend the races at Ascot. Even his death is said to have been accelerated by his determination to broadcast at Christmas and thus not disappoint his millions of listeners, particularly the children. In fact, he died as he lived, a martyr to duty.

ROYAL ROUTINE

The Monarch Who Never Sought the Limelight, but Went Constantly Among His People—Further Aspects of His Work

AT Y.M.C.A. HEADQUARTERS

THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

On Left—King George, Queen Mary, and Prince Albert during an evening visit to the G.H.Q. of the Young Men's Christian Association in Great Russell Street, and (*right*) Children strewing rose petals in front of the King and Queen when they visited Guernsey

FELLOW RULERS AND LIFE-LONG FRIENDS

THE SMILING MONARCH

King George with the ex-King of Spain (*left*) at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, and (*right*) a portrait that many will remember His Majesty by

Journeyings Through the Length and Breadth of the Land

The Tireless Royal Worker

IN THE ISLE OF MAN: King George and Queen Mary chatting with children at Peel and (*on left*) His Majesty with members of a Welsh choir in national costume at Vivian's Smelting Works at Swansea

WARTIME AND PEACETIME VISITS NORTH OF THE BORDER

King George with a one-legged workman (*left*) at Messrs. Ferguson's Clyde shipbuilding yards in September, 1917, and (*right*) inspecting a Guard of Honour

THE LAIRD of BALMORAL

His Majesty at His Scottish Home

ON HOLIDAY IN THE HIGHLANDS: The King chatting with Mr. Arthur Grant, his head ghillie, and Mrs. Grant after the unveiling in the grounds of Balmoral of a memorial to those workers on the estate who gave their lives in the great war. Mr. Grant, the son of Queen Victoria's head stalker, retired in 1924 at the age of seventy-four

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN: A smiling study at Balmoral where His Majesty enjoyed an annual holiday free from the cares of State, and in surroundings of natural beauty

IN THE SCOTTISH CAPITAL: King George and Queen Mary leaving a house during an inspection of the Lochend building area in Edinburgh. *On right*—Chatting with the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Lord Lieutenant of the county, on arrival at Ballater station en route for Balmoral

THE ROYAL SPORTSMAN

His Majesty's Love of Outdoor Games

INTEREST IN THE TURF: King Edward VII and King George (then Prince of Wales) pictured together at the Derby of 1909, the year that Minoru won the great classic for the Royal stables. King George was never so fortunate with his bloodstock as his father, but none the less had several notable successes, including Scuttle (by Captain Cuttle—Stained Glass), winner of the 1,000 Guineas, the Queen Mary Stakes at Ascot, and the Brandon Rose Handicap at Newmarket. Limelight (by Pharos—Vervaine) was another of his brilliant thoroughbreds, collecting during his racing career nearly £9,000 in stake money. He won the Spring Cup at Newbury

A VISIT TO LORD'S IN 1914: As a young had comparatively little leisure for in sports, as he spent the greater sea, but in later life he was a con- London's great cricket and football

THE POLO TEST AT HURLINGHAM IN 1925: King George, Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of York, and other members of the Royal Family watching the match between England and the United States Army team, when the latter side won by eight goals to four. At the extreme left of the second row is Mr. Houghton, who was at that time United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James

ON THE CENTRE COURT AT WIMBLEDON ...behind Queen Mary as Her Majesty the brilliant young French player,

man His Majesty active participation part of his time at stant visitor to grounds, for many

a Test Match and many a Cup Final. He is pictured here with J. W. H. T. Douglas, the famous England captain, and C. B. Fry, the noted batsman, on the ground at Lord's. Behind him are King Edward VIII (then Prince of Wales), the Duke of York (then Prince Albert), Lord Harris, Lord Hawke, and the Duke of Devonshire

IN 1926: The King standing shook hands with Jean Borotra, who was then in his heyday

THE ROYAL BOX AT EPSOM: His Majesty being received by Lord Dalmeny, a steward of the Jockey Club, on his arrival to witness one of the post-war Derbys

AT A WEMBLEY CUP FINAL: Shaking hands with the Manchester City captain before the kick-off. After his illness in 1928 His Majesty on several occasions had to postpone his visit to this annual match on account of risk to his health

KING GEORGE as a SHOT—

A Marksman Par Excellence

IN THE BUTTS AT BOLTON ABBEY: Grouse-shooting on the Duke of Devonshire's Yorkshire estate, where for many years he was a welcome visitor, and (*right*) crossing the moors on his cob at Balmoral. As a marksman the King was supreme, ranking for the greater part of his life as one of the six finest shots in the country, and this in spite of the fact that he still remained faithful to hammer guns

On left.—PHEASANT SHOOTING AT BROCKET HALL: A day with the guns on Lord Mount Stephen's estate in 1907

and a YACHTSMAN

On His Well-Beloved "Britannia"

AT COWES REGATTA: On board *Britannia* preparatory to the start of a race. Although the King sometimes took the wheel and was an expert helmsman, he usually left this task to Sir Philip Hunloke, preferring himself to work on deck along with the crew, hauling shoulder to shoulder with all hands

GLIDING ALONG THE SUNLIT WATERS OF THE SOLENT: Another impression of His Majesty aboard *Britannia*. It was in 1892, when his naval career was cut short by the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, that he adopted yacht racing as one of his principal hobbies and first sailed in the yacht which has since come to be so much beloved of British sailing men and which served him with such remarkable success for a period of over forty years

AN HISTORIC PICTURE—TWO BELOVED MONARCHS WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

George V of England

and

Albert I of Belgium

In 1922 King George paid a visit to Brussels and it was on that notable, indeed historic occasion that this picture of the two monarchs together was taken at the Belgian court. There was much in common in the lives of these great rulers, not only in the war years when both were an inspiration to their countrymen, but in the times of industrial depression that followed when leadership was as much as ever a requisite of kingship. King Albert, as will be remembered, died at the beginning of 1934 as a result of a fall while rock-climbing at Marche les Dames, and his passing plunged the Belgian nation into a mourning no less deep than that in Britain to-day.

TIMES of JOY and SORROW

A DAY OF REJOICING: The King and his sons in cheerful mood; a delightful picture taken on February 28, 1922, a moment after Princess Mary had left on her honeymoon. Her marriage to Viscount Lascelles, son and heir of the Earl of Harewood, was the first of the Royal weddings and was followed a year later by that of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon

WEDDING BELLS AGAIN: King George, Queen Alexandra, and the Dowager Empress of Russia (Queen Alexandra's sister) at the marriage in 1923 of the Marquess of Worcester (now Duke of Beaufort) and Lady Mary Cambridge, Queen Mary's niece

THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE'S MOTHER: Their Majesties, dressed in deep mourning, as they left Wolferton Station, Norfolk, in November, 1925, bearing with them to London the last remains of Queen Alexandra, who for over six decades had held such sway in the affections of the people

BOGNOR 1929: King George's first outing after the illness of seven years ago which fortunately for the nation His Majesty's iron constitution withstood

In the NINETEEN-TWENTIES

The King's Activities in Retrospect

A RED-LETTER DAY FOR THE CHILDREN: King George and Queen Mary cheered by youngsters during a visit to Shadwell in the East End in 1922. *Inset on right*—On the footplate of a "Royal Special" at Swindon, headquarters of the Great Western Railway. An aspect of Their Majesties' varied activities in 1924

THE EMPIRE ON PARADE: King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by the Duke of York, pictured at the inauguration of the great exhibition of Imperial resources at Wembley in 1924. The ceremony took place in the vast stadium and was the first of many visits by Their Majesties who took an immense interest in the various displays and on one occasion, to the delight of the children, made a trip on the Giant Racer in the amusement park

THE ROYAL OPENING OF CANADA HOUSE; THE RENOVATED PREMISES OF THE OLD UNION CLUB: The King and Queen arriving at the entrance. An event in the Spring of 1925 when, interestingly enough, Their Majesties inaugurated two other great buildings, namely the University tower at Bristol and the headquarters of Lloyd's in Leadenhall Street, London

INAUGURAL ADDRESS: Opening the new eastern block of the Science Museum in March, 1928

THE DAILY ROUND

Further Aspects of King George's Arduous Public Life

IN THE WEST AFRICAN VILLAGE AT WEMBLEY, MAY, 1924: His Majesty making one of his many detailed tours of the vast exhibition, being accompanied on this occasion by King Victor Emmanuele of Italy who is seen a pace behind him

RUMANIAN ROYALTY IN LONDON: King George driving with King Ferdinand to Victoria as the latter was about to leave at the end of his State visit in 1924. Ferdinand, it may be remembered, died in 1927 and was succeeded by his grandson, Prince Michael who later abdicated in his father's favour

THE KING'S FIFTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY: His Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Duke of Connaught (Colonel of the Grenadier Guards), at the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade in June, 1922

THE SAILOR KING

By Lieut.-Commander Kenneth Edwards

TORBAY, 1922: Inspecting petty officers aboard *Queen Elizabeth* during a visit to the Atlantic Fleet

OUR SAILOR KING has passed. No monarch since the Middle Ages has better deserved that title. When King George V wore the blue and gold uniform of the Senior Service he did not do so as a privilege of Royalty, but as a privilege earned during long years of service as a naval officer all over the world.

It was in July 1877 that Prince George, together with his brother, Prince Albert, joined the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet. They began their naval career in H.M.S. *Britannia*, the hulk moored in the River Dart which was for so many years the training ship for naval officers.

In those days—as to-day—the cadets were grouped by the "terms" at the beginning of which they joined. Each term was, and is known, not by a season, but by the name of a famous sea commander of bygone days.

There were forty-eight cadets in the "term" which the two princes joined, and Prince George was the youngest, being only just twelve years of age. The Princes were treated exactly as the other cadets, except that they had a cabin to themselves instead of slinging hammocks on the mess decks. Prince George's studies in the *Britannia* were identical with those of all the other cadets, except that his were intensified. He was made by his tutor to work in the evenings while the other cadets were "skylarking." After two years' training in the *Britannia* Prince George passed his examination with flying colours. As a result, he was promoted to midshipman six months later.

In July, 1879, Prince George and his brother were appointed to H.M.S. *Bacchante*. To modern eyes the *Bacchante* would look a curious ship. It was the time of the transition from sail to steam and the *Bacchante* used both methods of propulsion. She had two funnels and three masts, on all of which she was "square-rigged."

H.M.S. *Bacchante* sailed for a cruise in the Mediterranean and the West Indies. She was commanded by Captain Lord Charles Scott. Fifteen months after the appointment of the Princes to H.M.S. *Bacchante*, the ship joined the detached squadron and sailed on a world cruise. The squadron visited Madeira and St. Vincent on the way to South America. During the cruise the Princes were treated exactly as their messmates, and took their regular turns of duty in fair weather and foul. It was only ashore at the places visited that they received the marks of attention and respect due to their Royal rank.

The Boer revolt broke out while the *Bacchante* was in South America and, instead of crossing the Pacific, the squadron was diverted to South Africa. Their arrival at the Cape was too late for their ship's company to be formed into a Naval Brigade to accompany General Colley's force. While at Cape Town the two Princes were taken to see Cetewayo, the famous King of the Zulus.

On April 10, 1881, the squadron left the Cape and laid a course for Australia. It was during this voyage that the *Bacchante* was damaged by heavy weather, became separated from the rest of the squadron, and was reported "missing."

During the night of May 11, a heavy sea carried away the *Bacchante's* rudder-head. Helpless as she was, the ship was very nearly broached to by the heavy seas. Only magnificent seamanship averted disaster, for if the ship had broached to in the weather prevailing she would almost certainly have been swamped and foundered.

As soon as the rest of the squadron realised that the *Bacchante* was no longer in company they turned back to search for her, sweeping back along their course in a long line abreast, spread out to the maximum signalling distance between ships. But there was no sign of the *Bacchante*. She was "missing" until the squadron reached Port Phillip. Then they received a signal to the effect that the *Bacchante* was safe at Albany. The *Bacchante's* crew had rigged a "jury" rudder-head which had taken her safe to port.

While the *Bacchante* was undergoing repairs the two Princes joined H.M.S. *Inconstant*, Lord Clanwilliam's flagship. They also stayed for a short while at Government House at Sydney.

FIRST YEARS IN THE SERVICE: Prince George and his elder brother, Prince Albert, as Naval cadets

AFTER JUTLAND: The King with Admiral Beatty, the Commander of the Grand Fleet during the last years of the war

From Australia the two Princes, now back in the repaired *Bacchante*, sailed to Fiji and Japan, where they visited the Emperor.

On December 31, 1881, the *Bacchante* left her squadron and sailed for home. The route was via Singapore, Colombo, and the Suez Canal. While in Egypt the Princes went for an extensive tour in Egypt and Palestine. They finally arrived home in August 1882.

After leaving the *Bacchante* Prince George went to Switzerland for six months in order to study foreign languages. He was away from the sea for only a year, however, before he joined H.M.S. *Canada*. H.M.S. *Canada* was another ship fitted with both sail and steam, having a single spindly funnel and three masts.

At the beginning of June 1884, Prince George, then serving in H.M.S. *Canada* on the North America and West Indies Station was promoted to Sub-Lieutenant. His promotion was effected on his nineteenth birthday.

There followed a series of instructional courses and examinations. In the latter Prince George did well, gaining "first class" in seamanship, gunnery, and torpedo. He was accordingly promoted to Lieutenant in October, 1885.

As a Lieutenant Prince George joined H.M.S. *Thunderer*, battleship, on the Mediterranean Station in January, 1886. Subsequently he was transferred to H.M.S. *Dreadnought* and then to H.M.S. *Alexandra*, flagship of his uncle the late Duke of Edinburgh. All these ships were serving in the Mediterranean.

After service in the Mediterranean Prince George had a spell at home, after which he joined H.M.S. *Northumberland*, flagship of the Channel Fleet, on February 1, 1889.

It was in the summer of this year during the manœuvres following the visit of the German Emperor with his fleet to Spithead, that Prince George received his first command. This was torpedo boat No. 79. The ship was only of 75 tons but could steam at over 22 knots, and her commander attracted much notice for the smart and seamanlike manner in which he handled his little ship. He had opportunity of displaying his seamanship when called upon to tow another torpedo boat, which had been disabled in a gale, back to port. He accomplished this difficult task with conspicuous success.

In 1890, still as a lieutenant, Prince George took command of H.M.S. *Thrush*, a first-class gunboat, with which he later joined the North America and West Indies Station. A year later the *Thrush* was recalled and paid off on August 24th 1891. On his return Prince George was promoted to Commander.

On the death of the Duke of Clarence on January 14th, 1892, Prince George became heir to the throne and could not, therefore, hope to continue his career on the Active List of the Royal Navy. During the naval manœuvres of 1892, however, he commanded H.M.S. *Melambus*, a second-class cruiser of 3,400 tons, and in 1898 he commanded the First Class Cruiser *Crescent*.

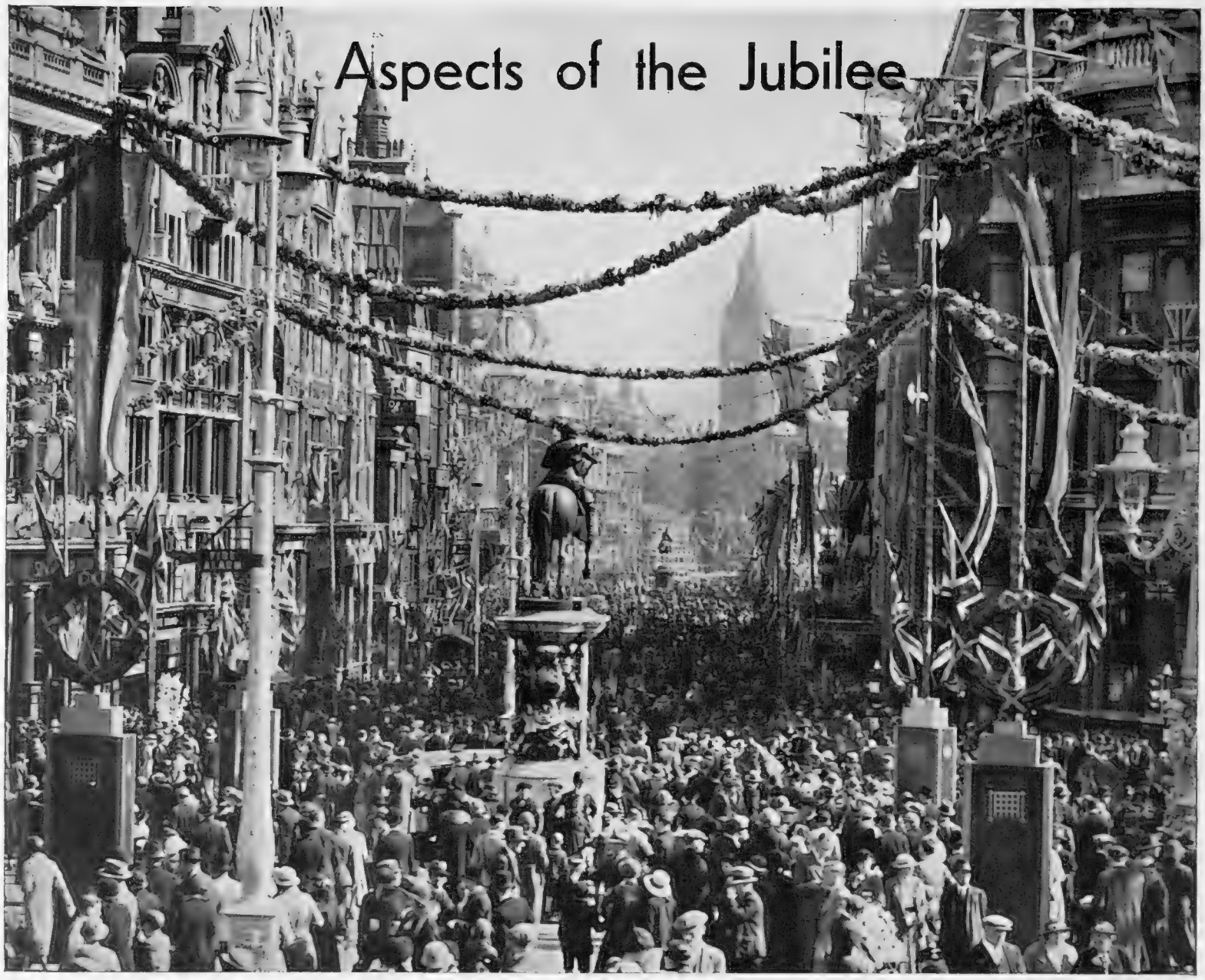
The Prince's active service career was, however, at an end and one can well imagine that he retired with great regret. He was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1901, to Vice-Admiral in 1903, Admiral in 1907 and Admiral of the Fleet in 1910. Although the late King's service at sea terminated some forty years ago, he never lost his love of the sea and of the Senior Service. He was never happier than when aboard his famous racing cutter *Britannia* or reviewing the ships of his Fleet. It was perhaps a fitting zenith to his reign that in its last year he should have reviewed his fleet on the occasion of his Jubilee. There were two parts to that review—the first day when the Royal Yacht steamed down the lines of warships, all gaily "dressed" in bunting and with the crews cheering; and the second day when the King led his fleet to sea and witnessed all manner of exercises. It was not difficult to imagine that it was the second day that the Sailor King enjoyed more, and the cheers with which that day also culminated were the cheers of men for a sovereign they loved and an officer whom they respected as a practical sailor.

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE ACCOMPANIES HER GRANDPARENTS TO CHURCH

On the Way to Divine Service at Crathie, Balmoral, 1935

One of the major joys of the closing years of our late King's life was his grandchildren, and nothing delighted him better than to be in their company, for above all else he was a home-lover—essentially a family man—a quality that contributed immensely to his popularity, and which helped to make him so much in sympathy with his subjects. The first of the new generation to be born was Viscount Lascelles, son of the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood; then followed the Hon. Gerald Lascelles (1924); then Princess Elizabeth (1926) and Princess Margaret Rose (1930), daughters of the Duke and Duchess of York; and finally Prince Edward (1935), heir of the Duke of Kent

Aspects of the Jubilee



GAILY-BEDECKED WHITEHALL IN THE MAY WEEK OF REJOICING

The scene looking towards the Houses of Parliament from Trafalgar Square on the afternoon of Saturday May 11, 1935 when five days after their historic journey to St. Paul's, the King and Queen once again came among the people and tens of thousands of youngsters, and hosts of adults too, watched them and acclaimed them as they drove through the West End to North London. Thus was brought to a close a week that will for decades to come live in the hearts of British boys and girls, for had not the King spoken personally to them over the microphone, "The future is yours," he said "I put my confident trust in you." On that memorable Saturday the children came to give their answer.

REVELRY BY NIGHT: The Jubilee week illuminations viewed from the summit of the Duke of York's Monument; one of the most remarkable displays of its kind ever seen in this country

BENEATH THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S: The King and Queen, the former in Field Marshal's uniform and the latter a stately figure in a gown of silver, kneeling in the central space during the great Thanksgiving Service on May 6 when representatives from every part of the Commonwealth of Nations joined with them in returning thanks. The service was one of the utmost simplicity, but it was intensely moving to all who were present and to the vast Empire-wide congregation of listeners privileged to hear it over the wireless. *On Right*—Leaving the Cathedral for the return journey to Buckingham Palace.

25 YEARS *a* KING

Returning thanks at St. Paul's on Jubilee Day, 1935, the Greatest Moment of a Momentous Reign

THE START OF A NEVER-TO-BE-FOR

The Gay May Morning Their Majesties Set Out from the

On a morning of brilliant sunshine befitting the greatest day of pageantry in the history of the reign, King George and Queen Mary set out from Buckingham Palace for St. Paul's to the accompaniment of tumultuous cheering; the most enthusiastic and deeply-felt that had ever greeted them. It was a sight to move even the least sentimental, and to-day, looking back upon it, it remains to all who were privileged to be present a profoundly treasured memory. His Majesty, resplendent in the scarlet and gold of a Field Marshal's uniform, and his consort, a radiant figure in silver, drove in an open carriage drawn by six magnificent grey horses with scarlet and gold-clad

GOTTEN JOURNEY—JUBILEE DAY, 1935

Palace for the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral

postillions. For the thousands, many of whom had gathered outside the Royal residence since the early hours, it was a moment of stately beauty, and the enthusiasm seemed to the discerning to be something more than an expression of holiday happiness, it was a people demonstrating their loyalty to a sovereign who had served them untiringly through times of crisis and of prosperity, and whose efforts had won their respect, their affection, and indeed their love. It was significant, and only fitting, that this was one of the few days of perfect weather for many weeks, and it was thanks to this that the Royal progress could be made in an open carriage

CHILDREN'S DAY:

The Saturday of Jubilee Week, when the Youngsters Waited to See Their beloved King and Queen

In The NINETEEN THIRTIES

LEAVING AFTER DIVINE SERVICE AT ETON

AN AFTERNOON AT THE THEATRE

King George and Queen Mary pictured *(left)* as they walked from College Chapel after a Sunday visit in June, 1932, and *(right)* entering the Adelphi to attend a matinee held in December, 1934, in aid of the King George Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses

AT THE OPENING OF THE SOUTHAMPTON DOCK EXTENSION, JUNE 1933

King George, Queen Mary, and the Duke and Duchess of York arriving for the ceremony

HIS LAST APPEARANCES

A MORNING RIDE IN THE MAY SUNSHINE: King George in the Row a few days after his return to town from Windsor at the start of the 1934 Season when His Majesty appeared to be in better health than for some years past and was taking as full a share as ever in public life

THE LAST VISIT TO BALMORAL: The King chatting with Major C. D. Gilmour, commander of the guard of honour of the Black Watch drawn up at Ballater Station, Deeside, to receive him on his arrival from London for his autumn holiday in the Highlands

A ROYAL COMMAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE: The Dowager Countess of Airlie (*extreme left*), His Majesty the King and the Duchess of York in the Royal box at the Palladium, where a production was given at the end of last October in aid of the Variety Artists Benevolent Fund. The feature of the evening's entertainment was the appearance of thirty-six stars of fifty years ago

ROYAL JOURNEYS ABROAD

o

TO FRANCE *in* 1914

ON THE EVE OF ARMAGEDDON: Their Majesties leaving the Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay during their State visit in April, 1914, when they were the guests of President Poincaré. The visit, according to one writer, "was regarded by all classes of the French nation as an event of high significance"

TWO EUROPEAN VISITS

o

ITALY *in* 1923

IN THE STREETS OF VICENZA: King George and Queen Mary with the Earl of Cavan, who was in command of the British troops on the Italian front during the war, pictured during their visit to the town in May, 1923, when they saw the graves of the British dead. Before this they spent some days in Rome inspecting many of the historic buildings in the capital itself and in the vicinity, attending a garden-party at the British Embassy, and visiting the horse show with King Victor Emmanuele and Queen Elena. On arrival and departure they received tremendous ovations from the crowds lining the streets

THE KING WITH NOTED MEN OF HIS TIME

INSPECTING TROOPS WITH LORD KITCHENER AT PORT SUDAN where His Majesty landed on January 17, 1912, on his return to England from India after attending the triumphal Durbar celebrations at Delhi. At this time Kitchener occupied the difficult post of British Agent in Egypt

WITH THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN LONDON: King George driving through the metropolis accompanied by M. Gaston Doumergue, who for seven years (1924-31) held the Presidency, and in 1934, at the age of 71, emerged from retirement to put his country's affairs in order

On Right—A BASEBALL MATCH AT STAMFORD BRIDGE, CHELSEA, IN JULY, 1918: Arriving with Admiral Sims (the noted U.S. Commander in European waters during the latter part of the war) to witness the game between the American Army and Navy on Independence Day

Whatever else you may provide at that party of yours, make sure that there's a good supply of Whitbread's Pale Ale. Nothing can add more to your friends' enjoyment—or pay subtler tribute to your own discrimination.

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I P.S.

KING GEORGE'S LIFE TOLD IN BRIEF

A Specially Compiled Chronology from His Birth in 1865 to His Death in 1936

1865.—Born at Marlborough House on June 3. Fire on nursery floor when he was a month old.

1866, 1867, 1868.—Spent infancy at Marlborough House in London and at Sandringham.

1869.—Began education at Sandringham under the charge of the curate, the Rev. John Dalton.

1870.—Present at the wedding of his aunt Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne.

1871.—Father (then Prince of Wales—afterwards Edward VII) dangerously ill at Sandringham of typhoid.

1872.—Thanksgiving at St. Paul's for recovery of the Prince of Wales on February 27.

1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. — Continuing his education as a boy.

1877.—Joined the *Britannia* at Spithead—with his elder brother, Prince Albert—remained a naval cadet for two years.

1879.—Joined H.M.S. *Bacchante* — commanded by Lord Charles Scott—was rated as a Midshipman—went for educational cruise in West Indies.

1880.—Returned from cruise—later on rejoined the *Bacchante* for long tour, visiting Australia, South Africa, South America, Japan, etc. The record of this cruise was carefully kept. Published 1886.

1881.—Promoted Sub-Lieutenant—posted to the H.M.S. *Canada* then attached to the North American Squadron.

1882, 1883.—Pursuing naval career.

1884.—Spent some months at Greenwich.

1885.—Promoted Lieutenant.

1886.—Appointed to H.M.S. *Thunderer* in Mediterranean.

1887.—Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey.

1888.—Silver Wedding of Father and Mother.

1889.—Marriage of his eldest sister—Princess Louise to the Duke of Fife—in July. Joined the flagship of the Channel Squadron and was given a command in the naval manœuvres.

1890.—Commanded the gunboat *Thrush* on North American station.

1891.—Promoted Commander. Became seriously ill with typhoid in November—his mother hurrying home from Russia.

1892.—Received command of H.M.S. *Melampus*. Death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, at Sandringham on January 14, during an epidemic of influenza. Created Duke of York on becoming Heir Presumptive.

1893.—Marriage with the Princess Mary, the daughter of the Duchess of Teck, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on July 6. Took up residence at York House, St. James's Place, and at York Cottage, Sandringham.

1894.—Birth of Prince Edward, June 23.

1895.—Birth of Prince Albert (the Duke of York)—born at York Cottage, Sandringham, December 14.

1896.—Marriage of his sister, Princess Maud, to Prince Charles of Denmark (subsequently King Haakon of Denmark) in the private Chapel of Buckingham Palace on July 22.

1897.—Birth of Princess Mary, April 25. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, June 21—service at St. Paul's. Visit to Ireland, August 18—September 8. Fancy Dress Ball at Devonshire House.

1898.—Visited Denmark for the funeral of his grandmother, the Queen of Denmark, October 15.

1899.—Present at the celebrations at Windsor of the eightieth birthday of his grandmother, Queen Victoria. No public duty before commencement of the Boer War.

1900.—Birth of Prince Henry (Duke of Gloucester), March 31. Attempt upon life of his father at Brussels in April. Garden Party at Richmond in August. Opened Free Library at Wolverhampton, March.

1901.—Death of Queen Victoria, January 22. March—visited the Dominions, with Queen Mary (then Duchess of York), travelling in the *Ophir*. Opened first Commonwealth Parliament at Melbourne in the summer. Returned in November, when he was created Prince of Wales. Appointed Rear-Admiral.

1902.—Postponement of the Coronation of King Edward owing to King's serious illness in June. Coronation took place on August 9 after the King's recovery. Birth of Prince George (Duke of Kent) on December 20.

1903.—Promoted Vice-Admiral.

1904.—Visits Vienna with the Princess of Wales in April. Opens Bradford Exhibition in May. Visit of King Carlos of Portugal.

1905.—Birth of Prince John—on July 12. Visit to India with Queen Mary—(then Princess of Wales) starting in October.

1906.—In India during early months of the year.

1907.—Opened new dock at Devonport. Visited Glasgow and laid Foundation Stone of new Royal Infirmary. Prince Edward sent to Osborne for naval training.

1908.—Visited Darmstadt with Princess of Wales. Went to Canada for Tercentenary Celebrations at Quebec. Opens new Rotherhithe tunnel.

1909.—Visited Cornwall in June. Visited Sheffield to open University Library.

1910.—Death of his father King Edward on May 6: Proclaimed King as George V.

1911.—March—Last visit of the Kaiser to England for the opening of the Victoria Memorial. Visit to Wales to open new University building at Bangor Investiture of Prince of Wales at Carnarvon (July). June 22—Coronation. July—Royal visit to Dublin—Held Levée in the Castle. November—Left with Queen Mary for State visit to India.

1912. — Return from India, after the Delhi Durbar where he was proclaimed Emperor of India. February — Thanksgiving in St. Paul's. — Laid foundation stone of new County Hall. March—Visit to Wales. Pageant at Windsor (June). Opens Immingham Dock—Grimsby (July). Rose Day instituted.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK

The little Princess, owing to the death of King George, now occupies a more interesting position than ever in the line of succession to the throne, and it is possible that it is only through her that we may see a revival of the title of Prince of Wales. The title can only go to the first-born of a reigning monarch, and the new King having no issue the title necessarily lapses. It would appear at the present moment that there can be no possibility of Wales having a prince until such time as the little Princess grows up and marries, and if Providence should give her a son

1913.—Visited Germany with the Queen for the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter to the Duke of Brunswick. French President (M. Poincaré) visited London (June). Reinstitution of Order of the Bath Westminster Abbey (July). Visit to Lancashire with the Queen. Marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Duchess of Fife (October). Irish Crisis over Home Rule Bill.

1914.—Visited Paris with Queen Mary in April. Tour in Scotland in July. Conference on the Irish Question at Buckingham Palace (July). The Great War—August 4. Visited the Army in France in December.

1915.—The Great War—2nd Year. Tension in Ireland—Visited the army in France again in October, suffered severe injury owing to fall from his horse.

1916.—Great War 3rd Year. Irish Rebellion. Zeppelin brought down at Potters Bar (October). Third visit to the front in September.

1917.—Great War—4th Year. Air raid over London in June. Fourth visit to the front in July. Visited industrial centres in the North West of England. Visited the Naval bases in June. American troops arrive in London.

1918.—End of the Great War. Attack on Zeebrugge—April. Silver Wedding Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's—July 13. Armistice signed Nov. 11th. Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's. —Surrender of German Fleet. Visited historic battlefields in France.

1919.—Visit of President Wilson—in January. Signing of Versailles Treaty in July. Marching of victorious troops through London in July—Peace Celebrations. Railway strike in November. Marriage of Princess Patricia of Connaught in Westminster Abbey, February 27.

1920.—Farewell to Prince of Wales before his visit to Australia (March). Royal visit of King and Queen to Belgium. Burial of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey. V.C. Garden Party at Buckingham Palace.

1921.—Unveiled Statue to King Edward. Royal Visit to Belfast and Northern Ireland in June. King Albert and Queen of the Belgians pay visit. Settlement over Ireland in December.

1922.—Marriage of Princess Mary to Lord Lascelles (now Earl of Harewood). King and Queen visited Belgium in May. Civil War in Dublin in July.

1923.—Marriage of the Duke of York to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in April. King George and Queen Mary visit Italy. Birth of first Grandchild—the eldest son of Princess Mary.

1924.—First Labour Government. Wembley Exhibition.

1925.—Royal visit to Paris—laid wreath on grave of Unknown Warrior (May). Death of Queen Alexandra in November. Treaty of Locarno, December.

1926.—General Strike in May.

1927.—State visit of President Doumergue in May. Visit of King Fuad in July.

1928. — Thames flood in January. Severe illness in December—the Prince of Wales hurried home from East Africa.

1929.—Convalescence at Bognor Regis. Thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey on Sunday in July. Second Labour Government.

1930.—R101 disaster.

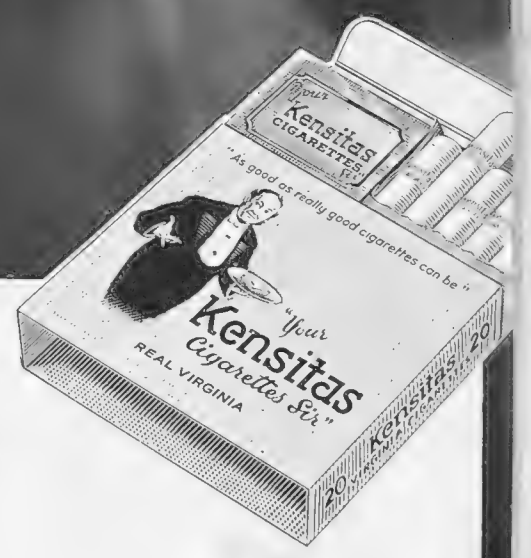
1931.—Political Crisis in August. National Government formed.

1932, 1933.—Opened extension of Southampton Dock.

1934.—Severe drought, July. Laid foundation stone of City Hall extension at Manchester. Wedding of Prince George to Princess Marina of Greece in November.

1935.—Silver Jubilee—Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's in May. Marriage of the Duke of Gloucester to the Lady Alice Scott.

1936.—Died, after brief illness, on Monday night, January 20.



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June

June, the charming and beautiful actress, who will be starring in André Charlot's new Vaudeville Revue.

The *Costlier Virginia Tobaccos* used in Kensitas *plus* the Kensitas Private Process *(the Process that expels certain biting, harsh irritants naturally present in all tobaccos)* assure you a plain tip cigarette that 1004 Doctors have agreed to be less irritating to the throat than other cigarettes.

**Your Throat Protection, Against Irritation...Against Cough*

KING GEORGE V

(Cont. from page 114)

the position of Britain which followed the Paris Proposals. If since his first illness in 1928, he was forced in some measure to curtail the former strenuousness of his routine work and to take greater care of his health, the strain on his physical and mental resources increased rather than diminished in the last years from 1930. He always refused to winter abroad. He asked nothing better than the English scene. He insisted on remaining at his beloved Sandringham as long as possible and only very reluctantly consented on the advice of his doctors to pass the early spring months on the South coast.

The Broadcasts.—One of the most pleasant and not least important features of the King's service to the Empire in the last years of his reign was the annual Christmas Day Broadcast Message from Sandringham. He was largely responsible personally for the composition of these short and simple messages of goodwill, which were received throughout the Empire with an extraordinary welcome and have probably done more to bind together our comity of free nations than all the Imperial Conferences and propaganda of the reign. Our Empire long held together under the symbol of the Crown. In King George's reign it became joined together by closer and more intimate bonds. It became one great and united family through the example of the King and under a strong and common devotion to a man, the very personal sovereign and father of millions. It was no longer a symbol of the Crown, but the love and sympathy and understanding of a father which held the great British League of Nations together during the collapse of Civilisation. None who has visited the outposts of Empire can underrate the value of the King's example and influence or the intensity of the Empire's loyalty and admiration for him as a man. And that influence and that admiration are remarkably strong in many foreign countries. As for the messages, collected they form an example of English prose unrivalled for simplicity, directness and beauty of style in our national literature.

J. G.

CONTINUATIONS

VIGIL AT THE GATES OF SANDRINGHAM: Reading one of the early bulletins

KING GEORGE'S ACCESSION AND CORONATION

(Cont. from p. 124)

Enthronisation. — And now the moment has come when the Archbishop is to declare the King to his people. In his robes the King waits in his Coronation Chair. The Archbishop takes the Crown of St. Edward—which has been blessed upon the altar—from the Dean and places it upon the King's head.

The King's trumpeters sound a great fanfare, and the Abbey is full of cries of "God save the King." Silence. The Archbishop blesses the King and in his benediction prays that God will "Crown him with glory and righteousness."

The King now leaves the Sanctuary and proceeds to the dais that he may there be "lifted up" into his Throne by the Archbishop.

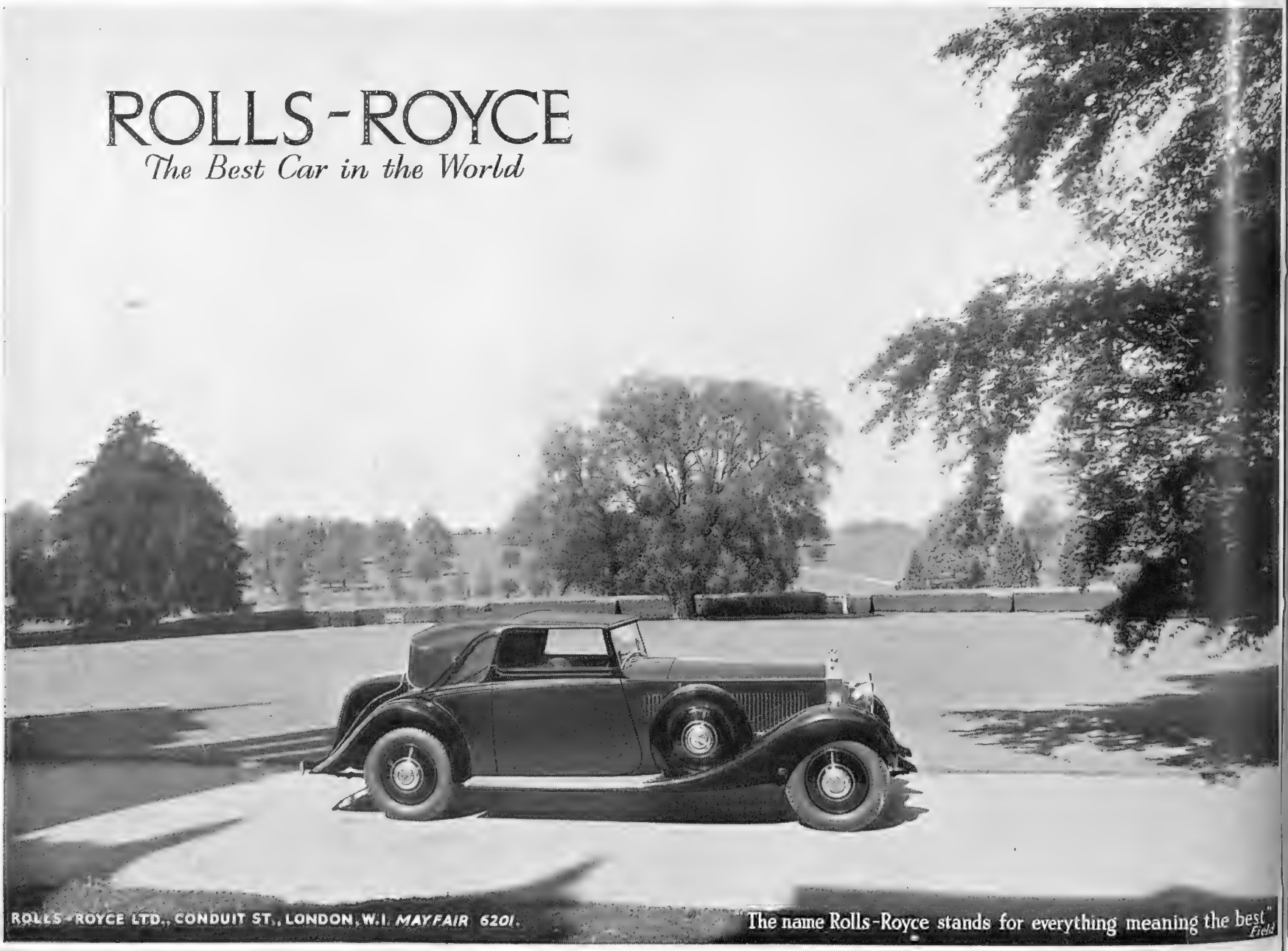
Homage. — And now before the crowned King the Archbishop, the Peers and Prelates fall upon their knees. The Prince of Wales—now our king—and the Duke of Connaught take off their coronets and, kneeling before the King, touch his Crown and kiss his left cheek. And, in like manner, the chief of each order of Peers pays homage.

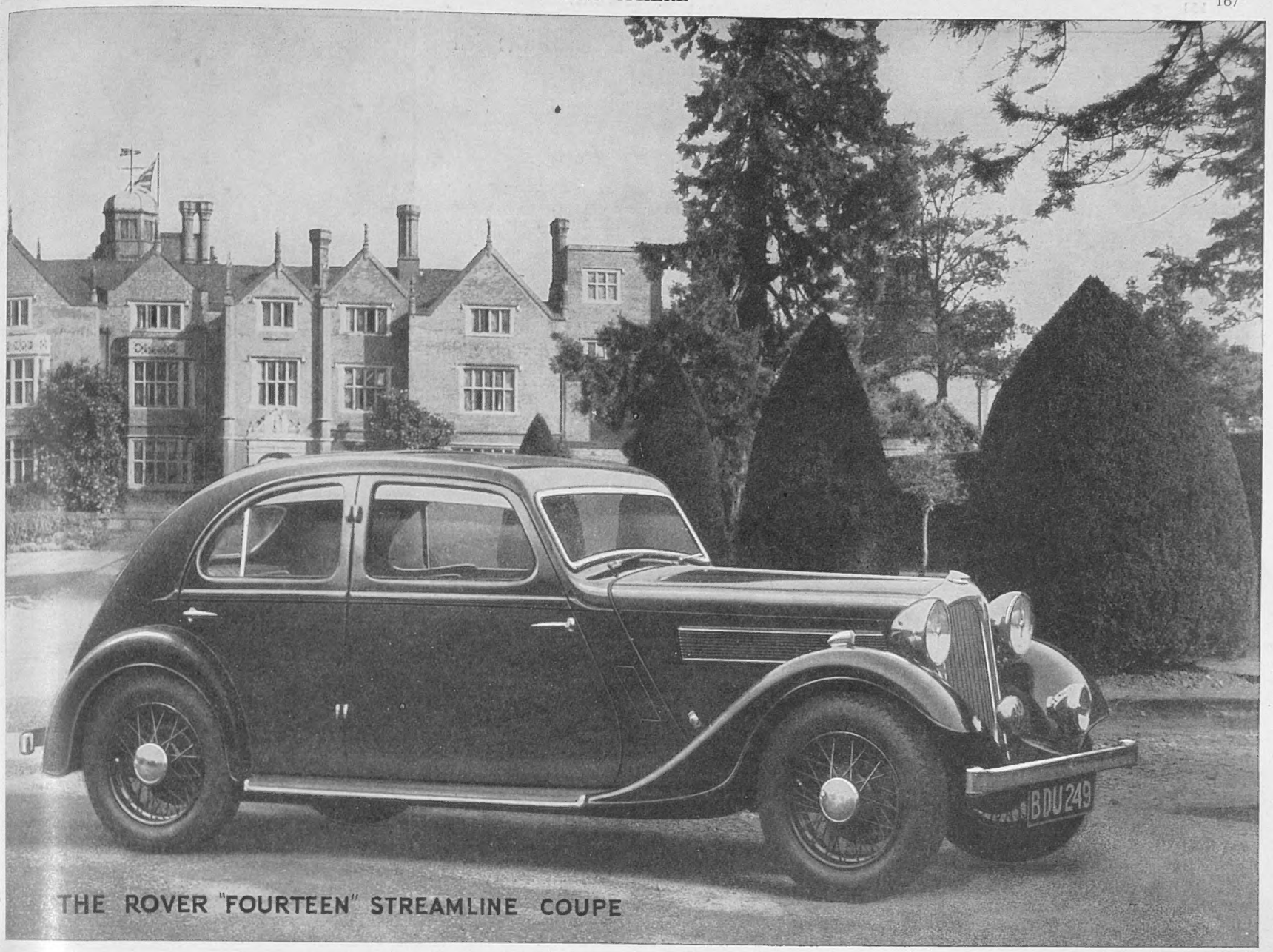
The last Peer rises from his knees. Drums roll, the silver trumpets blare the news of the climax to the King's crowning. Back from the outer world, breaking in waves into the Abbey come his subjects' cheers. The King has been crowned.

The Queen's Crowning.—Even so, all is not over. There is the crowning of the Queen. On a faldstool before the altar she kneels beneath a pall of cloth of gold held by four duchesses. The Queen's Ring is placed upon her finger and the Koh-i-Nor Crown is fetched from the Altar and placed upon her head.

And still there is Oblation. The King makes his offering—an Altar Cloth and a Wedge of Gold. And the Queen makes hers—an Altar Cloth and a Mark of Gold.

At last a great Te Deum from the organ shakes even the Abbey's walls. There is an answering cheer from the streets—a cheer that runs back along the people to the Palace itself with a message. Their Majesties are crowned! God bless the Queen! God save the King!

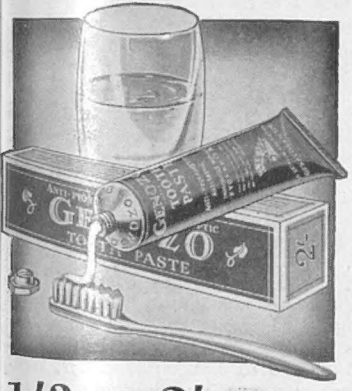




THE ROVER "FOURTEEN" STREAMLINE COUPE

CVS 185

GENOZO goes to the root of tooth trouble.....



Many people do not realise that to keep the teeth clean and white is not enough—care of the gums is equally as important to maintain a healthy mouth. That is why the use of Genozo is becoming more and more general—it contains a bacterial emulsion which penetrates right into the gum tissues, fortifying them against disease.

The regular use of Genozo keeps your gums firm and pink, and polishes your teeth so that they look like pearls. Genozo has a lovely flavour. It is recommended by doctors and dentists.

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1/3 *and* 2/- (DOUBLE QUANTITY)

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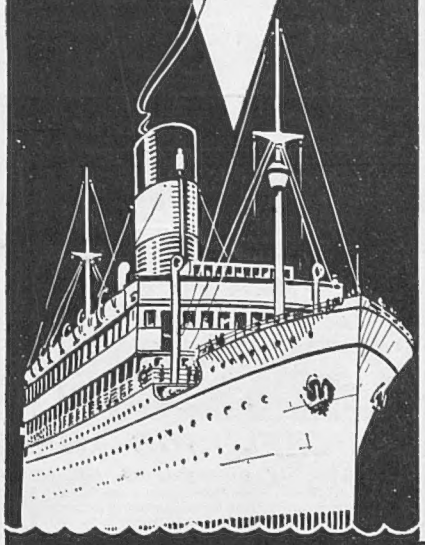

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48 days from **70 gns.**

EASTER CRUISES

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18 days from **24 gns.**

APRIL 9.—"VANDYCK"
from LIVERPOOL to CEUTA (for Tetuan), VILLEFRANCHE (for Monte Carlo, Nice, etc.), BARCELONA, PALMA (Mallorca), LISBON.
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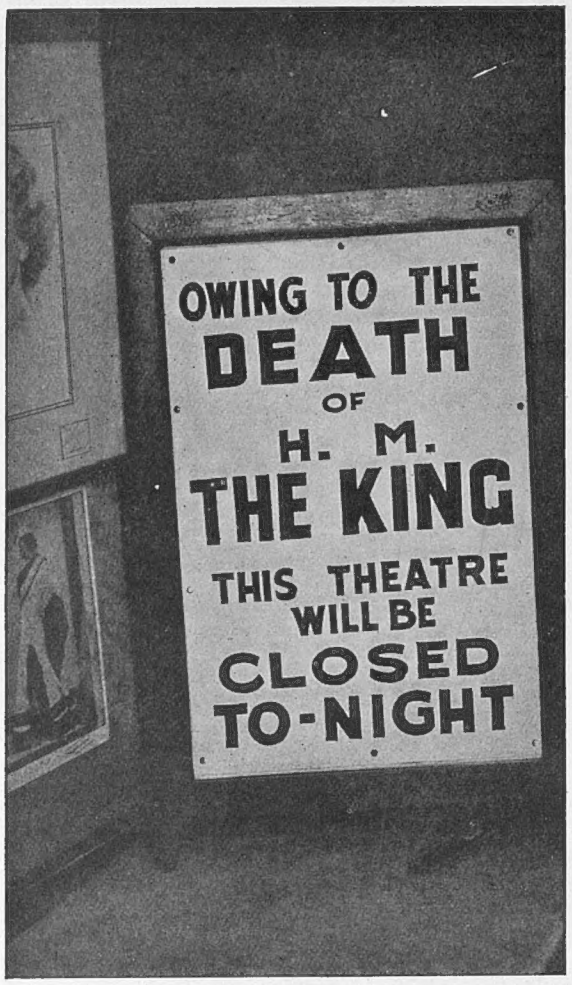


LONDON PLUNGED IN MOURNING: One of the placards placed outside the theatres on Tuesday, the day after the announcement of the King's passing

The Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg

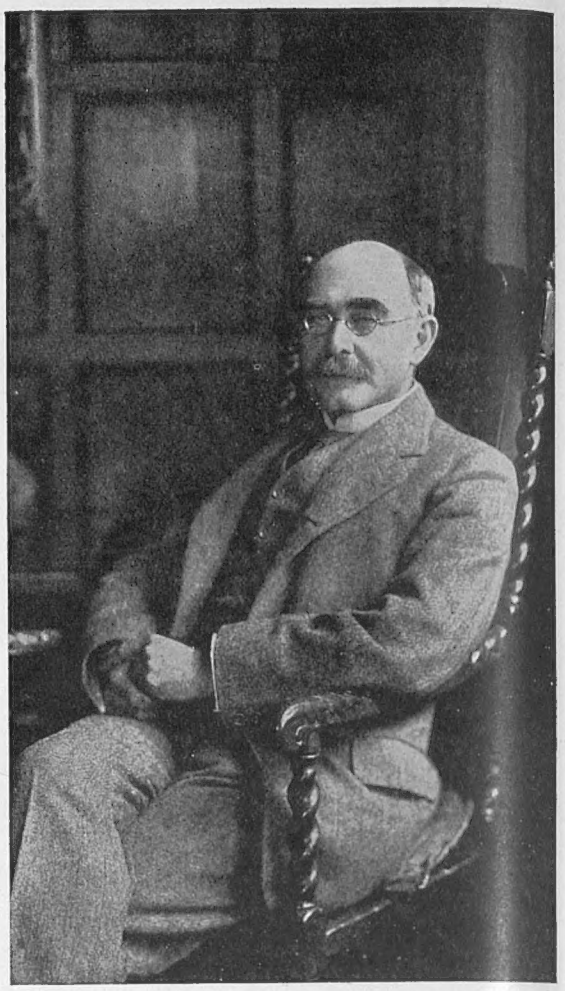
A British Hotel Organisation Plays Its Part

SIR JOSIAH STAMP, Chairman of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, recently announced that their hotels department had agreed to the request of the executive council of the Empire Exhibition to provide a de luxe restaurant at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg, which is due to open in September. The authorities were anxious to have a typical first-class European restaurant as part of the amenities of the Exhibition, and following upon wide inquiries among various hotel interests the L.M.S. hotel group were able successfully to fulfil their requirements.

Present plans proposed by Mr. Arthur Towle, controller of L.M.S. hotels, are that this de luxe restaurant will take the form of a replica of the famous Restaurant du Soleil at Gleneagles Hotel, Perthshire. As the closing of that hotel for the winter practically coincides with the opening of the Empire Exhibition, it is proposed to transport the key-staff of the restaurant, numbering some fifty, to Johannesburg.

Mr. Towle has had considerable experience of catering conditions in the Union, as some years ago he formulated, at the request of the South African Railways, plans for the introduction of restaurant car services in that country. Catering abroad is not new to the Company since they undertook, at the special request of H.M.'s Government, the whole of the housing and catering arrangements required by the British Empire Delegation during the Peace Conference in Paris.

The Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg gives every promise of being a second "Wembley." The site is over 100 acres in extent, and is only a mile from the centre of the city. The keynote of the Exhibition will be the progress of South Africa and of the Empire during the past fifty years, and it is expected that the majority of the countries forming the British Empire will be represented and the United Kingdom will have a Pavilion organised by the Department of Overseas Trade. The Exhibition will include eight Industrial Sections, Bands, Firework Displays, and Amusement Park.



THE POET OF EMPIRE: Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whose death at the age of seventy coincided with the end of the reign he had done so much to glorify

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

It is most gratifying to hear of constant successes which the children trained in the Society's Homes attain. We have just learned that two boys at the Fortescue House School, Twickenham (one of the branches belonging to the Society), have been successful in the R.A.F. Apprentices Examination, one being the 134th out of 1,500 candidates. This is a work well worth while, and is worthy of all support. All donations will be gratefully acknowledged from the Society's Headquarters, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

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Brighton (Rottingdean).—Tudor Close Hotel.
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Droitwich.—St. Andrew's House (unlicensed).
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Exford (nr. Minehead, W. Som.).—Crown Hotel.
Exmouth.—Imperial Hotel.
Harrogate.—The Cairn Hydro. Tel. 4005.
Hastings.—Queen's Hotel. Tel. 201.
Hastings.—Albany Hotel. Tel. 761 and 762.
Keswick, English Lakes.—The Keswick Hotel.
Keswick.—Borrowdale Hotel.
Leamington Spa.—Manor House Hotel.
Leamington Spa.—Regent Hotel.
Lyme Regis.—Hotel Alexandra. Tel. 10.
Malvern.—Royal Foley Hotel.
Manchester.—Bowdon Hydro.
Sidmouth.—Victoria Hotel.
Sidmouth.—Fortfield Hotel.
Sidmouth.—Knowle Hotel. Tel. 5.
Sidmouth.—Torbay View Private Hotel.
Taunton (Somerset).—Castle Hotel.
Torquay.—Grand Hotel.
Torquay.—Hydro Hotel, Daddyhole Plain.
Torquay.—Palm Court Hotel.
Tunbridge Wells.—Spa Hotel. Tel. 1912.
Worthing.—Percival's Hotel. Sea front. Tel. 1661.

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SCOTLAND

Ballater (Deeside).—Cambus O'May Hotel.
Edinburgh.—The Alison Hotel, Melville Crescent

NORTHERN IRELAND

Belfast.—Grand Central Hotel.
Rostrevor (Co. Down).—Great N. (Rly.) Hotel.

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TRAVEL NOTES of the WEEK

Answers to Enquirers
(See also 2nd page of cover)

D., Suffolk (Algiers).—The return 2nd class fare from London to Algiers via Calais, Paris, and Marseilles, is £22 18s. 8d., the ticket being valid for forty-five days. The supplement for the 2nd class sleeper between Paris and Marseilles is £2 18s. 10d., while there is also a supplement of 5s. 9d. for travelling by the express steamers between Marseilles and Algiers. The French Line maintains a regular service on this route, with sailings from Marseilles on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and from Algiers on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, the single journey by the French Line's new steamer, the *Ville D'Alger*, taking 20½ hours. The boat train from Paris to Marseilles quay leaves the Gare de Lyon at 9.15 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Y., Som. (Madeira).—You would not find Madeira too warm at Easter, the average temperature at Funchal during April being 62·3° Fah. Even during August the average shade temperature is only 72·4° Fah. Bathing is possible all the year round. Both Reid's Palace Hotel and the Savoy Hotel occupy delightful positions on cliffs overlooking Funchal Bay. The 1st class return fare from London to Madeira by Union Castle Line is £36 or £30 12s., according to the steamers chosen.

H., Wilts., (Corsica).—The scenery of Corsica is extremely beautiful, and as good trout fishing can be had there it should suit your requirements in every way. The Fraissinet Line maintains a regular service between Marseilles, Nice, Toulon and Corsica. There are sailings from Toulon every Saturday at 7 p.m. arriving at Calvi at 5 a.m. on Sunday. The 2nd class 30-day fare from London to Toulon via Dover-Calais is £10 11s. 3d. the single 1st class fare from Toulon to Calvi being about 30s. The P.L.M. have established a good motor coach service in Corsica, by means of which you can explore the island.

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HAPPY DAYS AHEAD!

They are all off to the Riviera—all the old habitués and many new visitors too. Professional men, business men, even people with the most modest means who have felt unable to stand the expense, now find that with the reduced cost of travel and hotels they can easily afford a glorious time in the gaiety and sunshine of the Riviera. Tony is not a Crœsus ; he has to watch every penny; but even he agrees that it would be a sin to miss this glorious opportunity, especially as we are saving over £5 on the special 30-day Return Tickets as well as 25% on our Wagons-Lits. So we are off to-morrow for the holiday of our dreams—why not come with us too ?

The French Riviera offers you a holiday that for interest, entertainment, healthfulness and luxury cannot be equalled. ***To-day—cost is lower than ever—fares and Hotel prices greatly reduced! Never before has it been possible to do so much for so little outlay.***

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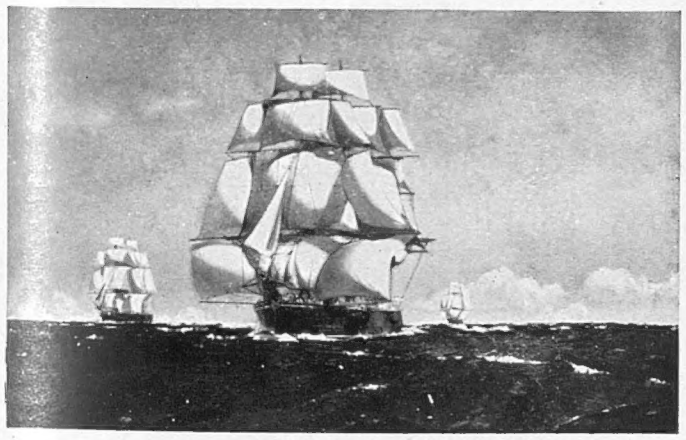
"A SQUADRON OF THE OLD SCHOOL"



SAIL TRAINING IN THE NAVY

The old Training Squadron, which ceased to exist in 1902, comprised *Calypso, Volage, Active* and *Rover*, iron corvettes of about 3,000 tons. The three first named are shown in the picture, *Calypso* being in the centre.

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Information : Syndicat d'Initiative, Cannes, and French Tourist Office, 56, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1

THERE IS SO MUCH TO READ IN

" . . . This was the world that formed the first impressions of an extremely sensitive little child, Torquato Tasso. His father, Bernardo, a man of letters and a poet, knew very well that his *bambino* Torquato was a prodigy of intelligence, and he spared no pains in bringing him up according to his ambition. Brought to Naples from his native Sorrento, he was entrusted to the care of the Jesuits, where he progressed so rapidly that at the age of ten he was able to translate at sight the classics of Greece and Rome. But the last two years of his residence had been so stormy, for Naples in general and his family in particular, that it had been impossible to keep him in ignorance of the horrors and calamities that befell his father.

The latter, Secretary-General to Ferrante Sanseverino, Prince of Salerno, shared the fate of his master when a general protest of citizens was organised, and the Prince of Salerno was chosen to bring to the Emperor in Germany the accusation of the city of Naples against the Tyrant, Don Pedro.

Bernardo Tasso accompanied the Prince of Salerno, but when they arrived in Nuremberg they found that Don Pedro had forestalled them. He had sent an emissary of his own to the Emperor describing from his own viewpoint the seditions and disorders of Naples, and accusing the Prince of Salerno as the instigator.

On the journey back, a mercenary assassin hired by Don Pedro just failed to kill the patriotic prince.

Stringent orders were issued by the Emperor against the 'culprits.' Vengeance lay, sinister and ominous, ahead. The Prince of Salerno, with his Secretary-General, Bernardo Tasso, saved their lives only by fleeing from Naples.

The sentence in the hands of Don Pedro was carried out mercilessly. The property of the two fugitives was confiscated. They were declared rebels, and little Torquato was forced to bid farewell to a broken-hearted mother . . . "

* * *

"One day his room was invaded by a group of guards with a warrant for a wholesale requisition of every book and every paper belonging to him, while Torquato was held motionless in the professional grip of one. The others took away every scrap of paper, all his books, manuscripts, references—all the substance of his life. This innocent material was all submitted to a careful examination, and passed through the scorching heat of flat-irons in case that anything had been written in lemon-juice or other sympathetic ink . . . "

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